Bombay Gazette
ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Newspaper, Book, Job and Fancy Printing of every description executed in the best style. Estimates forwarded on application.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

No. 54,922.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

NESTLE'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

LIBRARY
BOMBAY BRANCH
ROYAL ASIATIC

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1910				
8thJany.	ARABIA	7903	MARMORA	10509
15th "	INDIA	7911		
22nd "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
29th "	ARABIA	7903		
5th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
12th "	DELHI	8090		
19th "	MANTUA	10988		
26th "	CALEDONIA	7555		
5th March.	SALSETTE	6000	PERSIA	7551
12th "	EGYPT	7912		
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
26th "	ARCADIA	7002		
2nd April.	INDIA	7911		
9th "	MACEDONIA	10512		
16th "	ARABIA	7903		
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
30th "	MANTUA	10988		
7th May.	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
14th "	CALEDONIA	7555		
21st "	EGYPT	7912	MOREA	10890

The above steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1910, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE	RETURN
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by sea	Rs. 548,, Rs. 627	Rs. 792 ,, Rs. 919

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay, fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
BOHEMIA	4381	G. Gillhuber	16th Jan. 1910

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
NIPPON	E. Tarabochia	6350	24th Jan., 1910.

PASSENGER SEASON 1910.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

SINGLE CLASS ACCOMMODATION ONLY.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
KOERBER	5423	A. Foresti	1st February.
BERGENZ	4000	A. de Petris	16th "
AFRICA	4730	E. Sebecion	1st March
BOHEMIA	4762	G. Gillhuber	16th "
KOERBER	5423	A. Foresti	1st April
BERGENZ	4000	A. de Petris	16th "
AFRICA	4730	E Sebecion	1st May
BOHEMIA	4381	G. Gillhuber	16th "
KOERBER	5423	A. Foresti	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
S. F. FERDINAND	6014	E. Nitsche	29th January
PERSIA	5695	P. Giurgevich	26th February
VORWAERTS	6000	B. Beinars	29th March
NIPPON	6350	E. Tarabocchia	28th April
AUSTRIA	7888	B. Cecol	29th May

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 and 500 *
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,, 675 to 750 *
Single Class to London	,, 545 ,, 685 *
Single Class to London and back	,, 865 ,, 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	,, 350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,, 525
Intermediate Class to London	,, 445
Intermediate Class to London and back	,, 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,, 675
Single Class to London	,, 545 to 585 *
Single Class to London and back	,, 865 to 945 *

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co. Bombay.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

Steamer.	N.R.	Month.	Port.
"Bomamby"	3835	10th Jan.	Philadelphia

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
DUMRA	1,695	Thur. 6th Jan.	9 a.m.	C Mandvi
LHASA	2,171	Fri 7th Jan.	8 a.m.	Direct †
LINGA	2,171	Mon. 10th Jan.	11 a.m.	P.D. & C.M. *

† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka, and C. Mandvie.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSSRAH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 6th Jan. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on Monday 10th Jan. calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A STEAMER sailing on or about the 15th Jan.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, BOMBAY.

3rd January, 1910.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY AND HALL LINES)

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL, &c.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1910.	Leave Karachi, 1910.
B City of Madras	4686	...	Jan. 8 1910
C City of Manchester	5344	Jan. 17 1910	Jan. 29 ,,
*C City of Athens	5600	...	Feb. 12 ,,
A Trafford Hall	5321	Mar. 3 ,,	...
†C City of York	7704	,, 22 ,,	Mar. 19 ,,
A City of Vienna	4672	April 6 ,,	...
C City of Glasgow	6457	...	April 15 ,,
B City of Madras	4684	Apr. 11 ,,	,, 31 ,,
†C City of Calcutta	7312	,, 25 ,,	,, 22 ,,
B Walton Hall	4923	,, 29 ,,	May 6 ,,
C City of Manchester	5344	...	,, 7 ,,
A Trafford Hall	5321	May 24 ,,	...
C City of Karachi	5357	...	,, 31 ,,
C City of Benares	6738	...	June 15 ,,

A. First class passenger steamer carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B. Steamer carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess accommodation for 2-12 passengers.

C. Steamer with both 1st and 2nd class accommodation and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

* Sailing from Karachi for Genoa and Liverpool via Port Said.

† Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

No Extra Charge Express Service or 2 Berthed Cabins.

OUTWARD AUTUMN SAILING, 1910.

In conjunction with the above Homeward 1910 sailings for those desirous of returning in 6, 8 and 9 months.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave L'pool.	Due Bombay
aC City of York	7704	22nd Aug. 1910	13th Sept. 1910.
*C City of Glasgow	6457	17th Sept. ,,	10th Oct. ,,
aC City of Calcutta	7312	22nd ,, ,,	13th ,, ,,

* Via Marseilles or Naples. a Via Naples.

JOINT SERVICE IN CONNECTION WITH NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN

TO MARSEILLES, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP HAMBURG AND BREMEN.

By Steamer of CITY and HALL LINES from Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo to Suez or Port Said, thence by NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD Steamer from Alexandria to Naples and Marseilles, or by Norddeutscher Lloyd from Port Said to Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen.

The cost of the Railway Journey from Suez to Port Said or from Suez to Alexandria, as well as maintenance in Egypt until arrival of Norddeutscher Lloyd Steamer, are not included in Fares.

THROUGH RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM KARACHI, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND COLOMBO.

All Rates are subject to Surtax of 10 per cent.	First Class Rs.	Second Class. Rs.
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo To Naples	Single ... 525 Return... 850	390 590
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta Madras and Colombo To Marseilles or Genoa	Single... 525 Return... 850	390 590
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo To Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremerhaven	Single ... 550 Return... 885	420 640

For passage and further particulars apply to the Agents.

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Son's Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO., AGENTS.

Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

COUTTS & CO.,

ARMY SHIPPING AND PASSENGER AGENTS,

Post Box 249, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

TROOPING SEASON, 1909-10.

BAGGAGE received and shipped.

PASSENGERS on Transports met and every assistance rendered.

SURPLUS heavy baggage shipped cheaply as cargo or warehoused.

SOUTHAMPTON AGENTS:

PICKFORDS LD., Military Baggage Agents.

DAWSON BROS., Lloyds Agents

SHIPPING.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capstains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
AUSTRALIEN	4,345	Riquier	20th Jan., 1910
CALEDONIEN	4,190	Lafont	17th Feb. ,,
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat	17th Mar. ,,
SYDNEY	4,118	X	14th Apr. ,,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Bartlon	12th May ,,
NERA	5,538	Martin	9th June ,,
CALEDONIEN	4,190	Lafont	7th July ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capstains.	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY	4,118	X	28th Jan. 1910.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Bartil...	28th Feb. ,,

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE, Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRIKA LINE)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about 1910.
* PRAESIDENT	3,300	Jacobsen	6th Jan.
a SOMALI	2,700	Greiwe	20th Jan.
* KANZLER	3 000	Ulrich	1st Feb.
* KAISER	2,800	Von. Holdt	17th Feb

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

a Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES, Agents.

24, Medow Street, Bombay, 27th December, 1909.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	,, 17,55,000
Reserve Fund	,, 1,80,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co. Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India.

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,00,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 5 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted,

F. D. STRANACK, Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	,, 15,900,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Eyojun Port
Changchung	Lyons	Arthur
Dairen (Dairy)	Fengtien Mukden	Peking
Hankow	Nagasaki	San Francisco
Honolulu	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hongkong	New York	Tiehling
Kobe	Osaka	Tientsin
London		Tokyo

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—Albert Buildings, Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

THE
BEST PIANOS
FOR INDIA

FOR SALE, FOR HIRE

On terms to suit purchasers or easy monthly payments for one or two years.

BROADWOOD. RICHD. LIPP.
BLUTHNER. STEINWEG-NACHF.
SCHIEDMAYER. PAULWERNER.
MARCKS & CO.

PLEASE NOTE.—We have also an exceptional stock of second-hand Pianos, due the fact that we do a large business in hiring instruments to clients who go to Poona or come to Bombay for the seasons. In many instances such pianos are little used and come back after a few months or weeks, having been treated with all reasonable care, and are therefore equal to new both in appearance and tone. We have a collection of Grands and Uprights by the Best Builders of Pianos for India, which we offer at substantial reductions upon the original prices. Early buyers will, of course, have the best choice of these.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

INDIAN PATENT STONE.

FLOORING TILES
REINFORCED AND
SIMPLEX FLOORS,
STEEL STANCHIONS,
CAST AND WROUGHT IRON
COLUMNS & RAILINGS.

GARLICK & Co.,

CONSTRUCTIONAL ENGINEERS,
JACOB'S CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES,
C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WINES, OILMANSTORES AND PROVISIONS,
FRESH SUPPLIES MONTHLY.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA FOR—

ANTIMALARIE RANA, The incomparable specific against Malarial Fevers prepared by the Chemist FRANCESCO RANA of Bari (Italy), and can be had from EDULJI BROS. and M. T. MADON and Co., Chemists, Arthur C. Market, Bombay.

High Class best PORTUGAL WINES from the well established House of Messrs. SANTOS AMARAL & Co., can be had from us at usual rates retail and in cases.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—**the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.**

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,
(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
GULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.
MAKERS OF
PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.

CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON. CODES: OWN & A B C (5TH EDITION).

BOMBAY GAS COMPANY LTD.

NOTICE.

Gas for Power Purposes.

The Company have much pleasure in announcing that from January 1st, 1910, the rate for Gas used for Power Purposes and other purposes, except lighting, will be reduced from **Rs. 4-0-0** *to* **Rs. 3-12-0** *per thousand cubic feet.*

A. R. BURCH,
General Manager & Engineer.

Mongini Brothers.

CONFECTIONERS & CATERERS.

Large and Small Parties catered for on contract inclusive Estimates given on Application.

Up-Country orders promptly attended to.

Wedding Cakes,

Sent carefully packed to any part of India.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Telegrams "MONGIBROS," Bombay. Telephone No. 325.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of and - -
Dealers in:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands:—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° ,, ,,
Monkey 125° ,, ,,
Elephant in tins and bulk.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The Insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 5 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "BOHEMIA," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival and REQUESTED to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 7 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain METCALFE, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days from date of discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for Survey must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

A BRANCH OF THE BANK has THIS DAY been OPENED at Rajkot (Kathiawar) under the charge of Mr. LYON SCOTT.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 4th January, 1910.

NOTICE.

Sassoon Mechanics' Institute.

THE HONORABLE MR. W. H. SHARP, M. A. (Oxon), J. P., Director of Public Instruction, will deliver a lecture at the INSTITUTE on WEDNESDAY the 5th JANUARY, 1910, at 6-30 P. M.

SUBJECT:—"EAST AFRICA," illustrated by lantern slides.

Members, their families and friends are cordially invited to be present.

G. F. CHALK,
HONORARY SECRETARY.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after 1st January, 1910, the Undersigned will CEASE to act as Agents for the ASIATIC PETROLEUM COMPANY, Limited.

All communications should in future be addressed direct to the Company at their offices at Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents,
The Asiatic Petroleum Company, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after 1st January, 1910, the Undersigned will CEASE to act as Agents, for the ANGLO SAXON PETROLEUM COMPANY LIMITED.

All communications should in future be addressed direct to the Company, at their offices, at Grahams Buildings, Bombay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Indian Cotton Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, on TUESDAY, the 4th January, 1910, at 3-30 P.M. Standard Time, to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company up to 30th September, 1909.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election and to confirm the appointments of Directors.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be CLOSED from 29th December, 1909, to 12th January, 1910, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GADDUM & Co., Ltd.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.
Bombay, 18th December, 1909.

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Berar Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, on TUESDAY, the 4th January, 1910, at 3-50 P.M., Standard Time, to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts up to 30th September, 1909.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election and to confirm the appointments of Directors.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 29th December, 1909, to 12th January, 1910 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GADDUM & Co., Ltd.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.
Bombay, 16th December, 1909.

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NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 per cash in advance, including delivery.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Bank of Bombay	500	500	18 p.c.	1500
Bank of India	100	50	6 ,,	66½
Bank of Bengal	500	500	13 ,,	1490
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 ,,	1300
Bank of Burmah	100	100		113
The Bombay Mercantile Bank Ld.	100	10		10
Specie Bank	100	50		53½
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld.	100	100		250
Punjab National Bank	100	100		120
People's Bank of India	50	30		32
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank	£20	£20	14 p.c.	£58
Mercantile Bank	£25	£12½	6 ,,	£17
Do.	25	12	6 ,,	
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	$125	$125	£2	
Ld.	£25	£25	12 p.c.	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway	500	500	8 p.c.	590
Amritsar-Patty	100	100	5 ,,	120
Sindh Light Railway Ld	100	100		...
Tapti-Valley Railway Co	500	500	4 ,,	487½
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	6 ,,	115

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alak Ashdown & Co.	100	100	6 p.c.	290
All India Ut. Co. Ld.	100	30	...	12
Bamaskus	10	10	...	9½
Back Bay Bath	50	50	6 p.c.	36
Badham P le	100	100	...	133
Baroda Fram. Co	100	100	4 p.c.	Par
Bombay Burmah T Cor. n	125	125	15 p.c.	435
Bombay Electric S. and T. Co. Ld. O.	£10	£10	6 p.c.	97
Do. do. P.	£10	£10	...	15½
Bombay Ice Mfg	100	100	...	...
Bombay Flour Mill	500	500	40	980
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	...	...
Bombay S. N. Co. O	250	250	10	312½
Do. do. P.	250	250	6	275
Central I. M. Co., Ld.	100	100	35	335
Delhi Flour	200	200	10	180
Empire of I. L. A.	500	50	18 p.c.	120
John Roberts and Co.	100	100	10	200
Josts Fans Supply C	100	50	6	60
Kamp and Co.	200	175	10½	180
Karachi Landing	200	75	13	...
Marcks a d Co	100	100	10	122
Marsland Pric and Co O.	100	100	...	Par
Do. do. P.	100	100	...	Par
Napier Hot l Co	100	100	...	...
Oriental Govt L. A. Co.	200	50	...	200
Philips and Co.	40	40	...	50
Port Canni g Co	1000	1000	...	737½
Shivraj ore Syn. etc.	10	10	...	16
Sirdar Cash nic Gas Co.	100	100	...	111
Soundy and Co.	100	100	...	N.
C.	75	35	...	12
Ta'a Iron Steel Co. D.	30	30	...	62
Ld. P.	150	70	...	60
Thacker and Co.	100	100	25 p.c.	290
Telephone Co.	25	25	...	42½
Treasher and Co.	500	500	...	555½

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced	500	500	yr. 20	400
Alliance	1000	1000	...	105
Berar Mfg	200	200	...	160
Bombay Cotton Mfg	500	500	46	200 N
Bombay Dyeing and M Co.	250	250	15½	560
Bombay United	250	250	20	380
Century	100	100	5	290
Central India	500	500	55	1575
China	1000	1000	...	600 N
Chhel Silk	500	500	20	600
Colaba Land and Mill	700	700	50	1065
Coronation Mills	500	500	...	600
Connaught	300	300	...	1 0
Cooria	1000	1000	...	600
Crescent	100	100	...	87½
Currimbhoy	1000	1000	...	970
Crown	1000	1000	...	1100
David	250	250	...	367½
Emperor Edward	500	500	...	780
Empress	500	500	...	390
Fazulbhoy	250	250	10 p.c.	230
Framji Petit	1000	1000	80	1700
Finlay Mills	250	250	...	242½
Gold Mohur	500	500	...	2.6
Hindustan	1000	1000	25	450
Howard and Bullough	500	500	15	410
Hyderabad	1000	1000	60	1350
Imperial Cotton	500	500	...	105
Indian Mfg	1000	1000	...	425
Indo-China Mfg	1000	1000	75	950
James Greaves	500	500	...	250
Jamshed Mfg	250	250	...	162½
Jiwaj Baloo	1000	1000	...	215
Jubilee Mills	1000	1000	...	240
Khandesh	1000	610	25	975
Khatow Makonjee	1000	1000	25	700rd
Kohinoor	500	500	15	667½
Leopold	100	100	...	20
Lakshmi Cotton	1000	1000	yr. 100	1515
Madras United	1000	1000	80	2900
Manekji Petit	1000	1000	75	3500
Morarji Gokuldas	1000	1000	150	3250
Mysore Spinning	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning	30	30	...	...
Moon	1000	1000	...	N
New Great Eastern	200	200	5	175
New City of Bombay	500	500	30	730
Phœnix	100	100	...	85½
Presidency	1000	1000	yr 40	450
Queen	1000	1000	nil	575
Ripon	1000	1000	50 div	650
Sassoon Cotton	1000	1000	60	370
Sassoon Silk	500	500	yr 35	615
Sholapur	1000	1000	150	4100
S. Mahratta	250	250	15	195
Standard Mills	500	500	60	1085
Sun	250	250	nil	140
Swan	250	250	nil	250
Swadeshi	500	500	30	1150
Textile	500	500	25	1050
Vishnu Cotton O.	400	400	nil	450
Do. P.	400	400	nil	420
Western India	1000	1000	25	380

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	750	300	...
Albert (Karachi)	1100	1100	45	900
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	101½
Brent's Cawnpore	200	200	nil	170
Broach City	200	200	14	170
Fort	475	475	22½	325
Godavery Valley	100	100	6	...
Harvey & Sabhanatry	250	250	40	550
Hindustan P. and M.	250	250	15	...
Hingolee	100	100	6	105
Indian Cotton	125	125	7½	137½
Khangaum	400	400	nil	300
Mahomedpara Cotto	125	125	7½	...
Mahura	200	200	nil	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	50
Manmar Mfg.	250	250	15	277½
New East India	1000	1000	75	1000
New Mofussil Co.	400	425	50	742½
New Berar	550	525	30	557½
New Prince of Wales	500	510	30	600
Oomri	100	112	nil	...
Parbhany	100	100	10	...
Rind	400	400	30	720
Surat City	200	200	20	220
Volkart C. P. Co., Ld.	500	500	45	600
Wadhwan G. & P.	150	50	12	...

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath says: "it gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition. Dispensing perfumers, Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as for very additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

WOODWARD—HUNT—December 16, at Motihari, Champaran, by the Rev. Russell-Pryde, E Seymer Woodward, 97th Regiment Infantry, second son of the Rev. R. Salisbury Woodward, Vicar of All Saints', Eastbourne, to Norah Frances, younger daughter of the late Colonel Henry Vere Hunt (Bengal Staff Corps).

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR.
Byculla Bridge, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 12m.; Sun sets, 6h. 15m.; High water, 4·37m., 6·8s.; Low water, 0·4m., 11·30s.
New Legislative Council Elections.
Legislative Council Meeting, Council Hall, 11 a.m.
Pollard Opera Company, "The Girl from Paris," Empire Theatre.
English Comedy Company, "Mrs. Dane's Defence," Novelty Theatre.
Ordinary General Meetings, New Berar Co., and Indian Cotton Co., Churchgate Street.
Bumbler Cinematograph, 7, 8-30 and 10 p. m.
Skating Rink, Cruickshank-road, 6 to 8 p. m. and 9-30 to 11. p.m.

Maxim: "The reason why men who mind their own business succeed is because they have so little competition."—System.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. "Arcadia," will be closed at the General Post Office at 9-30 a. m. on Wednesday the 5th January. Parcel mail for China closes at the New General Post Office at 8-30 a. m. the same day.—Mails for Mauritius, Tamatave and Reunion via Tuticorin and Colombo per extra s. s. "Itola" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on Saturday the 8th January.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Col. W. R. P Wallace and Officers, the 1st Gloucester Regimental Band will render the following programme of music on the Esplanade Bandstand this evening at 6-10 p. m. under the direction of A. F Hawkes, Bandmaster:—

March	Nibulungen	Wagner
Selection	Der Meistersinger von Nuremberg	Wagner
Mazurka	Zuleika	Squire
Scenes	Pittoresque	M esenet
Characteristic	Babillage	Gillet
Dances	Hungarian Nos. 1 and 2	Brahms
Valse	Angelus	Letter
Scene	A Dervish Chorus	Sebez

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut-Col. R. E Pigott, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Vol. Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, commencing at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) to-day:—

March	Austria	Nowotney
Overture	Maid of Orleans	Spp e
Selection	Our Miss Gibbs	Monckton
Valse	Wiener Praterleben	Translateur
Selection	The Gold Mine	Williams
Patrol	W. S. A.	C. H. Moore

KAMGAR HITAWARDHAK SABHA.—An interesting gathering was held on New Year's day at the residence of Mr. K. G. Padval at Dadar, in honour of Mr. H. A. Talcherker B.A., one of the secretaries of the Kamgar Hitawardhak Sabha, who shortly proceeds to Europe and America to visit the labour institutions of the West. The gathering was largely attended. Mr. Bhiwaji Bamji Nare presided. Speeches were made by leaders of the mill-hands, eulogising the work done by the secretary in giving relief to the poor mill-hands. After the usual vote of thanks and distribution of pan and gulab the meeting dispersed.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOME.—The Children's Annual Christmas entertainment at St. Joseph's Home and Foundling Hospital, Mazagon, took place yesterday. His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. H. Jurgens presided and there was a large number of ladies and gentlemen present on the occasion. A very interesting programme was gone through by the children, several items of which were loudly applauded. The Christmas play "The False Sir Santa Claus" was especially applauded. The Chairman then addressed a few words to the children, after which the latter were treated to refreshments. The little ones seemed delighted with the treat. The entertainment proved a great success, for which Sister Hortulana and other Sisters of the Institution deserve great credit.

AHMEDABAD STUDENTS.—A correspondent writes:—A meeting of the leading Mahomedan gentlemen and students of Ahmedabad was invited by the Young Men's Mahomedan Association on Saturday, at the Association Hall, to congratulate Messrs. Abdullamia Mahomedmia Saiyed and Isntyakhusen P. Bukhari, on their recent success at the M. A. and B.A. Examinations respectively. Mr. Nannumia Kaltariwala, 1st Dep. Educational Inspector, occupied the chair on the proposal of Mr. Manboobmia Kadri, the Sub-Judge, Ahmedabad, being duly supported. Mr. Abdullamia Saiyed is the third and youngest (about 21) of the Mahomedans who have hitherto passed the M. A. Examination from Ahmedabad, being also the only Mahomedan to pass the examination this time. His career has been brilliant throughout, and having stood first among the successful Mahomedan students at the B.A. Examination last time, he was selected as a Mohobat Fellow by the University Syndicate. This shows that the Mahomedans of Ahmedabad are making steady progress in higher education, and that a happier future is at hand for them. It is to be hoped that our benign Government will encourage those that are worthy among them, and that the Mahomedans on their own part, will try their best to make a still more rapid advance in higher education. Next year Ahmedabad is going to send about half a dozen Mahomedan students for the University Examinations for the degrees of M. A. and B.A.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

UNDER the patronage of Mr. S. M. Edwardes, I.C.S., Commissioner of Police, Bombay, a cinematograph exhibition was held last evening at the Excelsior Pavilion when the families and children of almost all the European police officers were entertained to a very interesting show. The programme contained nearly the same items that are being exhibited this week, but the conductors had thought it advisable to make some alteration and that was quite in the fitness of things as that particular film pleased the little ones more than anything else. "The Joan of Arc" picture series was admired by the elders, while the children were amused as "The old lady missing her pet dog" and "A mischievous girl in a boarding school," "The Gentleman thief" was a serio-comic exhibition and was very much liked by the children as well as the adults.

On the whole it was a very enjoyable show and the police families left well satisfied and pleased.

THE "Tempa" states that the British Government has bought from Lebaudy Freres an airship now being built at Moisson It will measure 10,000 cubic metres, and will be driven by two motors of 120-h p. This is the largest dirigible yet built by Lebaudy Freres.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

ESPLANADE.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Inspector Sargon charged one Pancham Bhawani and a woman with theft of property valued at about Rs. 6,000, belonging to one Balaram Luxman, residing at Ahmednaggar. It appeared from the evidence that the property was stolen from the accused's house at Ahmednaggar about two months ago. About three days ago, the complainant came to Bombay, when he received certain information, in consequence of which the first accused was arrested in Kamatipura. The accused made a statement, on which pearls worth Rs. 500 belonging to the complainant were recovered. The second accused was subsequently arrested, when she was found wearing a pair of ear-rings made out of the complainant's pearls and a couple of gold ornaments. His Worship transferred the case for trial to the Court of the City Magistrate at Ahmednagar, as the alleged theft was committed there.

FATAL MOTOR-CAR ACCIDENT.

On Sunday, motor-car No. 1238 belonging to the Indian Taxi-Cab Company, was being driven along De Lisle Road by an unlicensed driver named N. C. Bartimas, when, it is alleged, it ran into a Hindu woman, named Kondibai, aged about twenty-five years. She was carried along on the front of the car for about eight yards and then she fell, when the right front wheel passed over her head. Before the car could be stopped, it had passed clear over the woman. Mr. R. H. Myer who was in charge of the car, was in it and was training Bartimas. It is alleged that Bartimas failed to apply the brake, and Mr. Myer had to lean over him to stop the car. The injured woman was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where she died shortly after admission.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday at the Hospital, when a verdict of accidental death was recorded. The jury also added a rider that the jurors were of opinion that drivers should be trained outside the City of Bombay.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATION.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. M. B. Irwin, C. S. I., is permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 1st November.

Mr. W. Perry is permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 2nd November.

The Services of Captain I. D. Jones, M.B., I.M.S. are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

The Services of Captain W. S. McGillivray, M. B., I. M. S., are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

Surgeon-General C. P. Lukis, M.D., F.R.C.S., I.M.S., (Bengal), is appointed to be Director General Indian Medical Service, in succession to Surgeon General Sir Gerald Bomford, M.D., K.C.I.E., I.M.S. (Bengal), with effect from the 1st January.

The undermentioned officers were on special duty under the Home Department from the 20th October to the 25th November, both days inclusive:—Mr. R. Nathan, C.I.E., I.C.S., Lt.-Col. H.B. Thornhill, C.I.E., I.A. and Major L. Rogers, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., I.M.S.

The Services of Mr. A. E. Ryves, Barrister-at-Law are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces with effect from the 13th November.

Mr. D. H. R. Twomey, I.C.S., Barrister-at-Law, at present on furlough, to be a Judge of the Chief Court, Lower Burma, in the vacancy caused by the retirement of the Hon'ble Mr. A. M. B. Irwin, C.S.I., I.C.S.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

On relief by Mr B O Coventry, Deputy Conservator of Forests of the Office of the Imperial Forest Chemist at the Imperial Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun, Mr Puran Singh is appointed to the temporary post of Assistant Forest Chemist,

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions and reversions are ordered in the Superior Accounts Branch, Public Works Department:—Mr. C. H. James to be Deputy Examiner, Class I, permanent; Mr. W. J. Britts to be Deputy Examiner, Class I, sub. pro tem; Mr. A. D. Butterfield to be Deputy Examiner, Class I; Mr. W. J. Britts to be Deputy Examiner, Class I, permanent; Mr. R. F. G. Scott to be Deputy Examiner, Class I, sub pro tem; Mr. A. N. J. Harrison to be Deputy Examiner, Class I, temporary; Mr. R. A. O'Connor to be Deputy Examiner Class I; Mr. A. N. J. Harrison to be Deputy Examiner, Class II.; Mr. V. C. French to be Examiner Class I, temporary; Mr. K. Balarama Ayyar to be Examiner, Class II, temporary; Mr. J. M. Hartley to be Examiner, Class III, temporary; Mr. R. A. O'Connor to be Examiner, Class IV, 3rd grade, temporary; Mr. A. N. J. Harrison to be Deputy Examiner, Class I, temporary.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr H D Furley, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, North Western Railway, in class III grade 2, ot the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as a District Locomotive Superintendent in Class II of that Establishment during the absence of Mr W A C Thorpe, Officiating District Locomotive Superintendent, on privilege leave.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr C G Todhunter, I C S has been appointed Inspector General of Excise and Salt in India with effect from the 7th of December.

The services of Major A L O McCormick, R E., are temporarily placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the date of his arrival in India on return from the Chatham Class.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions and reversions in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department:—Mr. H.S Styan to be Chief Superintendent, 2nd class, Mr. R. T. Gibbs to be Superintendent, 1st grade, Mr. C. Streatfeild-James to be Director, Mr. A. W. Foord to be Deputy Director Temporary, Mr. I. C Thomas to be Chief Superintendent, 1st class Temporary, Mr. H. R. Chappel to be Superintendent, 1st grade, Mr. C. Streatfeild James to be Deputy Director General, Mr. A. W. Foord to be Director, Mr. I. C. Thomas to be Deputy Director, Mr. H. S. Styan to be Chief Superintendent, 1st class, Mr. H. E. Chappel to be Chief Superintendent, 2nd class.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Bohemia," Jan. 3.

Passengers who arrived yesterday by the Austrian Lloyd's steamer "Bohemia," from Trieste and Intermediate ports:—

Abritop, Mr Arch	Larboletta, Revd
Brouhay, Mrs	Palm, Miss Ida
Dutt, Mr N C	Raflaub, Mrs
Emmerick, Revd	Rothschild, Hon Mr A
Foley, Mr	Stello, Mr P
Fox, Mr J	Wendland, de Baron
Goians, Mr A P	Wibelitz, Mr
Heritte, Mr and Mrs and maid	Vicars, Major
Guest, Hon Mr O	Zenos, Mr & Mrs & infant
Grisogono, Mr	Zonas, Master
	Zonas, Mr T M

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA.

The Bombay Agent of the Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld., has received telegraphic intimation that the profit of the Bank for the half-year ended 31st December 1909, including balance brought forward, amounts to Rs. 1,68,000. The usual dividend has been declared unsure, balance carried forward.

MR. F. J. ATKINSON, Accountant General, United Provinces, will retire from service in March. Mr. Brigstock, C. S, will probably succeed him.

ARRIVAL OF THE PLASSY.

The hired transport "Plassy," Captain F. B. S. Notely, R. N. R., arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday afternoon from Southampton, having left that port on December 11, and called at Gibraltar, Alexandria, Portsaid and Suez. She brought the 1st Battalion, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, from Egypt, and drafts comprising 64 officers, 23 ladies and 10 children, 11 warrant officers, 11 women and 18 children, 1,234 non-commissioned officers and men, 49 women and 60 children. During the voyage two deaths occurred of natural causes.

The following are the names of the saloon passengers:—

1st Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

Col A J Chapman and wife
Major Downing and girl, wife
Maj E Featherstonehough
Capt G T W Grimshaw, D S O, wife and 2 children
Capt and Adjt T H C Frankland
Capt and H-Maj B Maclean
Capt S G Smithwick
Lieut A M Johnson
Lieut C B E Hoey
Lieut H C Crozier
Lieut D French
Lieut A W Malony
Lieut J M Mood
Lieut D B Wilson
Lieut R H B de la Pe Beresford
Second-Lieut D V F Anderson
Second-Lieut J R W Grove
Second-Lieut R J H Carew
Second-Lieut C M Dunlop
Second-Lieut V L Conner
Lieut and Qr.-M. L Holloway, wife and 2 children
Lieut Gillin, 1st West Riding
Lieut Craigie-Halkett, 2nd H L I
Maj-Searight, 1st Dragoon Guards
Second-Lieut Macky, 1st R Wa wicks
Maj Moscalfe, R G A
Lieut-Col Bryant, R G A
Capt Clarke, R E
Capt Mathews, R E
Capt Iyat, R E
Capt Smith, R E
Capt Kennard, 2nd Rifle Brigade
Second-Lieut Durham, 2nd Rifle Brigade
Lieut-Col Nichol and wife, R A M C
Lieut-Col Penton and wife, R A M C
Maj Smith and wife, R A M C
Maj Austin and wife, R A M C
Capt Bond and wife, R A M C
Capt Chinton, and wife R A M C
Capt Evans, R E
Lieut Bryant and wife, R A M C
Family of Lieut-Col Anderson, R A M C.
Family of Lieut Baster, R M Fus
Family of Capt Tyndall, 1st D L Inf
Family of 2nd-Lieut Clifton, 1st D L I f
R M Bastyan, wife and 3 children, R H A
Capt Canyham and wife, A V C
Capt Annesley, 10th Hussars
Col Leon, and wife, Staff
Second-Lieut Wardle, 2nd Leicester
Second-Lieut Smith-Cumming 1st Seaforths
Second-Lieut Tottenham, 2nd Royal Fus
Second-Lieut Williams 1st Northampton
Second-Lieut Smith, 1st Northampton
Second-Lieut Fraser, 1st Northampton
Second-Lieut Happell, 1st Nots and Derbys
Second-Lieut James, 1st R I Regt
Lieut Harrison, Manch Regt
Lieut Forbes, 1st K O S B
Second-Lieut Hackett, 1st Yorks Regt.
Second-Lieut, Semin!, 2nd Bedford Regt.
Lieut Simon, I M S.
Miss Fraser, Q A M N S I
Second-Lieut Scanlon, Unattached List.
Second-Lieut. O'Neill Unattached List.
Second-Lieut Christie, Unattached List.
Lieut O'Brien and wife Army Clothing Department.
Nursing Sister Miss M Mark, Q A I M N S.
Nursing Sister Miss E G Barrett, Q A I M N S.
Nursing Sister Miss A S Siddons, Q A I M N S
Nursing Sister Miss Woler Q A I M N S.
Rev R C Harward, M A Chapl in
Rev J Powell, Chaplain

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS,
BY CAPTAIN H.E.E. PROCTER, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING.
Bombay, 4th January.

There will be a Parade for all members at Santa Cruz to-morrow Wednesday the 5th instant Rendezvous on the flats near the Jackal Club. Members residing in the Fort are reminded that they will have to send their horses out over night. Picketing pegs and heel ropes will be provided on the camp ground.

Train leaves Church Gate Station, at 6-20 a.m.
Dress—Drill Order, Khaki, Carbines and Swords.

NOTICE.

Members who intend dining in Camp the evening previous to parade will kindly notify Mr. H. F. Lodge, care of the Standard Life Insurance Co., Ltd., Hornby Road or the Jackal Club, Santa Cruz.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjt., Bo. L. Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.
Bombay, 4th January.

5.—Detail for the week ending 8th instant.
Wednesday 5th instant—"G" Coy. parade at the Gymkhana at 7-15 a.m.
Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.
11.—Commanding Officer's Parade.
Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m.
Dress.—Drill Order, Uniform with Caps.
Subject.—Skirmishing. Paras 45 to 57 and 76 to 85 Infantry Training 1905.
Friday 7th inst.—All recruits of the current season to parade at Headquarters at 6-30 p.m.
II.—Proficiency Class at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m.
6.—Camp of Instruction.—It is notified for information that the Annual Camp of Instruction will be held at Santa Cruz from the 29th January to the 5th February 1910.
The General Officer Commanding will make his annual Inspection of the Corps on Saturday 5th February 1910.
7.—Rifle Meeting.—It is notified for information that the Annual Rifle Meeting will take place about the end of February 1910, only those members who have fired their course of Musketry are eligible to compete.
8.—Rifle Meeting.—The Programme of the VI Poona Divisional Rifle Association Meeting can be seen at Head Quarters. The Meeting will commence on the 14th February 1910. All entries to be forwarded to the adjutant by the 12th instant.
9.—Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class Firing on the following days:—
Wednesday Saturday and Monday mornings the 5th, 8th and 9th inst.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-5 a. m.
Saturday afternoon.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 1-50 p.m.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, COMMANDING, B. V. A.
Bombay, 4th January
732 CLASSES.

Members wishing to join the Proficiency Class are requested to Submit their names in writing to the adjutant by the 8th instant.

733 PARADE.

The Drill ordered for the 8th instant at Mahalaxmi Fort is cancelled.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lt., R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

NOTICE.

A B. V. A. Subscription Dance will be held at the Town Hall, on Friday, 7th January 1910 commencing at 9-30 p. m.
Admission by ticket only. For Members of the Corps Rs. 2. For non-members Rs 3,
Each Gentlemen's ticket entitles one free admission for one lady. Extra Ladies Tickets Re. 1.
Tickets can be obtained from (1) B. V. A. Head Quarters, (2) Sergeants of the Corps. Members are requested to appear in uniforms.

MISS DOROTHY RUSSELL, daughter of Miss Lillian Russell, the well-known American actress, announces her engagement to Prince Mutsuhito, who claims to be a nephew of the Emperor of Japan. The Prince has gone to America from Japan and the wedding was to take place on his arrival. The romance, Miss Russell says, began when the Prince was a student at Yale.

A MESSAGE from Kiel says that the steamer "Poseiden" will sail for Gestemuende during the winter, and take on board all the material necessary for the Zeppelin's voyage to the North Pole. The "Poseiden" will leave for Spitzbergen in April.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JANUARY 3.

The feeble disturbance in Kashmir has almost disappeared and the unsettled conditions in the central parts of the country have caused light to moderate rain in the South-East of the United Provinces and Chota Nagpur, the principal amounts being Chaibassa, one and a half inches; Ranchi, a half; and Hazaribagh and Benares, a quarter.

Forecast.—A few thunder-showers are likely in the North-East of India and the Central Provinces.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 3RD JANUARY

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Agra.—Mornings cold and dewy. All crops doing well.

Cawnpore.—Mornings cold and dewy. All crops doing well.

Benares.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Amraoti.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Broach.—Seasonable. Cotton plants in flower; flowering advanced and show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory and making good progress.

Viramgam.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants in flower.

Wadhwan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Unusually cool. Cotton plants shows bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton crop excellent and making good progress. Cotton ready for picking in some places and arrivals expected early.

Bhavnagar.—Arrivals coming freely. (?)

Barsi.—Bright, no sign of rain.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 3RD JANUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 3rd January, 1910, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the extreme north but clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is in defect. the deficiency amounting to 11° at Allahabad and to 13° at Agra; night temperature is nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is in defect at Karachi but either equal to or above the average elsewhere. Day temperature is low at Jaipur and Ajmere; night temperature is normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded in Kathiawar and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in slight excess. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded in the north-east and clear or only lightly clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is nearly normal; night temperature is in excess at most stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity and temperature are generally normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect in the north Bombay Deccan and normal elsewhere. Temperature is normal except for an excess in the minimum at some stations.

General Remarks.—No rain of importance has been reported. Conditions continue slightly unsettled in the eastern half of the Central Provinces. Moderate cloud persists in the south of the Peninsula and seas remain slight on the south Madras Coast.

Dry weather is likely nearly everywhere.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Tenerife Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 3rd January 1910.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey	nil	nil	.....	nil	...
Teheran	3	11	30 a.m.	3	3
Suez	3	2	15 p.m.	0	40

NOTICES.

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim, without additional charge (19-11-09).

Communication with Persian offices Ahvaz and Mohammereh interrupted. Telegrams being posted from Borazjoon (11-11-09.)

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bassora (28-12-09).

MR. BALFOUR'S attention was called by a correspondent to a passage in a speech recently made in Wolverhampton, which runs as follows:—"Well, really, is there any man in this room so simple-minded as to believe that Lord Lansdowne would have rushed with his fellow Peers to his doom, if he had not had a pistol presented to his head? Is there any man in Wolverhampton so simple as not to know that it was because the trade told Mr. Balfour and Lord Lansdowne that their cash and their votes would be withdrawn from the Tory Party at the next election—and that means the annihilation of the Tory Party." The following reply has been sent by Mr. Balfour:—"D

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD

H. M. S. Sutlej ... Capt. Pitcairn ... Royal Navy
H. M. S. Perseus ... Capt. C. H. Bird ... R. Navy
H. M. S. Proserpine ... Capt. J. T. Marshall ... R. Navy
H. M. S. Sphinx ... Capt. W. Harvey ... R. Navy

IN THE STREAM

H. M. S. Syceneia ... Capt. Dick ... Flagship

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR. Jan. 3.

Asmyn ... 4859 Jones ... P & O S N Co
Ascot ... 2784 Booth ... T Morrison & Co
Ayathia ... 694 Christie ... F Campbell & Co
Britannia ... 1902 Hosie ... Wm. Hose & Co
Blake ... 3896 Hill ... W & A Graham & Co
Bohemia ... 2304 Gillhober ... Trieste ... A. L. S. N & Co
Caledonia ... 3529 W. Hayward ... P. O. S. N Co
Cladmoor ... 2408 Mathews ... ...
Dumra ... 762 Manley ... M M & Co
Elan ... 2571 Miner ... W & A Graham & Co
Ingleby ... 2312 Rome ... ...
Inna ... 4066 Peabody ... Killick Nixon & Co
King Malcolm ... 3528 Thomas ... Antwerp T. Morrison & Co
Ludgate ... 2390 Nicholson ... M M & Co
Mutra ... 2385 Sendon ... T Morrison & Co
Ravenfels ... 2810 Olingan ... T Morrison & Co
Othello ... 3527 Webster ... J Finlay & Co
Colobaria ... 3437 Goss ... M M & Co
Polmadie ... 723 Barton ... Moyston ... F Plant
Ravenfels ... 3523 Pfeiffer ... W & A Graham & Co
Shah Navas ... 3522 Mitchell ... R and H S N Co
Strathness ... 2819 Lamont ... W & A Graham & Co
Stamboul ... 1592 Edd ... W & A Graham & Co
Styliania Bebis ... 2216 Cambanis ... ...
Sheikh ... 2323 Wown ... Killick Nixon & Co
Thornbeck ... 2345 St. Cotton ... ...
Umzinga ... 1239 Robertson Selich ... 15-12 W & A Graham & Co
Viraws ... 2176 Emmett ... M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
3	Elaxa ...	Milner ...	Balfok Papin, Dec. 12
	Colobaria s ...	Goss ...	Calcutta, Dec. 19
	Viraws s ...	Emmett ...	Calcutta, Nov. 29
	Clodmoor s ...	Mathews ...	Blyth, Nov. 11
	Mutra s ...	Sendon ...	Mauritius, Dec. 10
	Ludgate s ...	Nicholson ...	Calcutta, Dec. 21
	Thornbeck s ...	St. Cotton ...	Calcutta, Dec. 22
	Sheikh s ...	Wown ...	Calcutta, Dec. 2
	Nurani s ...	Clingan ...	Calcutta, Dec. 5
	Dumra s ...	Manley ...	Bushra, Dec. 12
	Ravenfels s ...	Pfeiffer ...	Hamberg, Nov 27
	Bohemia s ...	Gilhuber ...	Trieste, Dec. 18

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Semus ...	Stockwell ...	Rangoon
	Africa s ...	Chappel ...	Persian Gulf

The following vessels began to load on Monday:—
Steamer India for London.
" Mutra for Calcutta, &c.
" Dumra for Persian Gulf.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O Company's steamer Persia, with the outward mails of the 24th ultimo passed Suez at 7-30 a.m. on Saturday the 1st January.

The Anchor Line steamer Olympia, Homeward bound passed Suez on the 1st instant.

The German East Africa Line steamer Somali left Mombasa for Bombay on the 1st instant and the same Company's steamer Kaiser arrived at Mombasa from Bombay on the 2nd instant.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer Capri, from Bombay left Singapore on the 2nd instant.

The same Co's steamer R. Rubattino, from Bombay arrived at Naples on the 2nd instant.

The same Co's steamer Isabis from Hongkong left Colombo on the 3rd instant and expected to arrive on the 7th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS, JANUARY 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Macdonald s—150 bale cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Circassia s—2,200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Macdonald s—385 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Silkworth Hall s—55 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—324 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Stamboul s—1,756 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Arcadia s—2 chests opium, C Bomanji and Co; 35 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Arcadia s—119 chests opium, A E J Abrahim; 28 chests opium, Hardyal Kedarmal; 11 chests opium, C Bomanji and Co.
Moyori Maru s—1,000 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Kintail s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Moyori Maru s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Moyori Maru s—800 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Moyori Maru s—500 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Moyori Maru s—500 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 250 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Kintail s—250 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

S S Gerania 3,142 tons, Captain G Poust sailed for Trieste on 10th day of December with 10,213 bales cotton, and the following cargo:—

FOR TRIESTE.

935 bales cotton, and 7,199 bales teaseed, Volkart Bros: 1,185 bales cotton, and 9,431 bags teaseed, and 1,250 bags rapeseed, Ralli Bros; 664 bales cotton, A Blaschek and Co; 110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 440 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 259 bales cotton, The Bombay and Co; 55 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 605 bales cotton, P Visram and Co; 1,815 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 8,685 bags teaseed, J Fachiri; 4,002 bags teaseed, Drefuss and Co; 5,192 bags teaseed, and 864 bags linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 8,000 bags teaseed E D Sassoon, and Co; 2,000 bags myrabollams, T Canji; 114 cases mother of pearl shells, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR VENICE.

200 bales cotton, H Gooculdas and Co; 1,391 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 100 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co; 307 bales cotton, Bamji and Co; 200 bales cotton, A Balaschesk and Co; 100 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co; 111 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 200 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 100 bales cotton Glade and Co; 100 bales cotton Glazebrook and Co; 1,093 bales cotton and 1,204 bales linseed Ralli Bros; 25 bales hemp R Reeve and Co.

FOR ANCONA.

100 bales cotton Walter Pavri and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRETTA.

30 bales twist Gazel Bros.

FOR BEYROUTH.

15 bags turmeric and 10 cases tea H J H Allana; 10 bales twist Gazel Bros.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

334 bags teaseed Killick Nixon and Co; 2,250 bags teaseed J Fachiri; 30 bales twist Gazel Bros.

FOR ODESSA.

2,716 bags castorseed Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton H Gooculdas and Co.

FOR FIUME.

3,328 bags teaseed J Fachiri; 70 bales cotton. The Bombay and Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Colobaria 3,437 tons, Captain G. J. Goss arrived in harbour on Monday from Calcutta with 7,450 tons of coal.

S. S. Cladmoor 2,408 tons, Captain S. Mathews arrived in harbour on Monday from Blyth with cargo of coal.

S. S. Ludgate 2,390 tons, Captain H. Nicholson arrived in harbour on Monday from Calcutta with cargo of coal.

S S Thornbeck 2,345 tons Captain H St. Cotton arrived in harbour on Monday from Calcutta with cargo of coal.

S S Sheikh 2,323 tons, Captain J Wown, arrived in harbour on Monday from Calcutta with [illegible]

DOMESTIC ECONOMY is reduced to a fine art by the DEFERRED PAYMENT SYSTEM

MARCKS & CO.'S PIANOS

OFFERED FOR CASH, or on the DEFERRED PAYMENT SYSTEM, HORIZONTAL GRAND AND UPRIGHT GRAND

PIANOS

at London Cash Prices in India.

QUALITY, TONE, TOUCH, GUARANTEED.

BLUTHNER, SCHIEDMAYER, (J & P) BICHd. LIPP, STEINWEG-NACH, From Rs. 550 to Rs. 3,000

Instalments from Rs. 25. and MARCKS & CO.'S Standard Pianos.

These PIANOS are built expressly for us and selected with a view to giving absolute satisfaction. If you want a Piano communicate with us, and we will send you illustrated literature which we feel sure will interest you.

MARCKS & Co., LTD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

PATHEPHONE TALKING MACHINE,

the most scientific and up-to-date, does away with the trouble of changing the needles.

The only machine free from nasaltwang.

A dealer writes:—

"We have the pleasure to inform you that we took delivery of your goods on Saturday, 15th instant. We are glad to hear the public admiration of your Scientific Machine which encourages us for its sale at a near future. It is believed when people have heard the Pathephones once, they wont like any other which are comparatively defective in the sound. The sound which Pathephones give is simply marvellous and gives exact human sound. In short, we expect to have a grand sale of your machines."

The Best and yet the Cheapest.

Write to-day for catalogues to:—

THE PATHEPHONE & CINEMA Co., LTD., 57, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Reliable Agents wanted everywhere.

UP-TO-DATE FURNITURE

IN HANDSOME DESIGNS.

FOR CASH—HIRE PURCHASE—HIRE.

Roll Top Office Desks, A SPECIALITY.

ONLY SEASONED WOOD USED.

BEFORE FURNISHING CONSULT US.

No Order too large
No Commission too Small
For Our Immediate and Careful Attention.

LUARD BARRINGTON & Co.,

THE RELIABLE EUROPEAN AGENCY, 109, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS, FIFTY-TWO LAKHS

THE objects presented to all Europeans and Anglo-Indians by this Fund are much more suited to the wants of a husband and father than those presented by Insurance Companies securing capital sums payable at death.

12, Dalhousie Square, East Calcutta.

DR. LAZARU'S ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA.

This invaluable preparation has been known to the public for years. Its medicinal virtues have been most searchingly tested. It has most unquestionably proved itself to be the remedy for all Bilious and Liver complaints. In bottles Rs. 1-8-0, 2-8-0, and 4-0-0.

E. J. LAZARUS & Co., MEDICAL HALL, BENARES.

H. James Rainey, Esq., of Koolnah, Jessore, writes:—"Having derived deal of benefit from the use of your 'Essence of Chiretta' (combined with very small doses of quinine), both as prophilactic and anti-periodic for intermittent fevers of a malarious type, which would not yield to the usual remedies employed, and which disease is very prevalent in the Districts of Lower Bengal, in particular those parts bordering on the Sonadarban, I think it incumbent on me to acquaint you thereof 'pro bono publico.'"

You are welcome to give this letter all the publicity you may deem necessary in order that this excellent remedy of yours may become generally known."

THE HOME FOR THE AGED. HUGHES TOWN ROAD, (Near the Station), SECUNDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, and Clothe their Poor and attend to all their wants.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Tuesday, 4th January 1910.

MR. WILFRID BLUNT AND HYDERABAD.

A few days ago we noticed Mr. Blunt's flamboyant and ridiculous criticisms of the Civil Service and his baseless allegations concerning its deterioration, in the volume styled "India under Ripon," wherein he relates the story of his political campaign in the East a quarter of a century since. But the diary also contains some curious revelations of what happened at Hyderabad after the sudden death of Sir Salar Jung in the fourth year of the eighties, and of "the salvation of the State by Mr. Blunt" as a consequence of his victory over a cabal headed by the Residency officials. And as those pages of it are attracting some attention at the Nizam's capital, where his personality and participation in the occurrences he narrates, are still remembered, it will be interesting to recall some of the principal features of the story which is said to have caused Lord Ripon's intervention. For the purpose of comprehending the conditions which arose after the demise of the statesman whom Lord Lytton declared to be a greater danger to India than the Russian menace, it is necessary to explain that for the last decade of his life Salar Jung had aroused the displeasure of the Government of India by his periodical efforts to obtain the rendition of Berar. There had also been serious differences between him and Lord Lytton's Government on the regency question, the training and education of the young Nizam, and in regard to minor matters which need not be specified; the net result being that he was completely out of favour and was accused of intriguing with the assistance of influential London friends, against the fiats of the Foreign Office.

But the advent of the Gladstonian Government in the first year of the eighties and Lord Ripon's appointment as Viceroy were accompanied by a complete change of policy towards Hyderabad and its Minister, the latter being given private assurances of support and sympathy, instead of the contumelious treatment he had received from the previous regime. By a final despatch from Lord Salisbury, as Secretary of State, the Berar problem had been shelved until the termination of the Nizam's minority, but it is well known that the Minister took advantage of a visit to Simla to discuss his proposals for the restoration of the province with Lord Ripon and to obtain from him verbal promises of a satisfactory settlement. Mr. Blunt's assumption is that this prospective decision, coupled with the restoration of Salar Jung to favour, aroused the animosity of the officials who were interested in the retention of the Berar with its sixty odd appointments as a valuable price of patronage, and that his death was used as an opportunity for plunging the State into administrative difficulties with the object of preventing the recovery of the province. Acting upon this belief he sketches in a series of vivacious pages the progress and aims of the conspiracy which he discovered when he was the guest of the Resident, Mr. Cordery, and which he disclosed to the Viceroy as soon as he was in possession of all his details. There is no doubt that the unexpected death of the Minister before either he or the Government of India had time to frame a provisional administration resulted in the utmost confusion at Hyderabad, where the sudden withdrawal of the great statesman, in whom all its affairs had centred for thirty years, was followed by the temporary collapse of all executive control. Sir Steuart Bayley, a member of the Viceroy's Council and a former Resident, was deputed to form a Government for the remainder of the minority though made with the best of motives were rather unfortunate and eventually led to the situation which Mr. Blunt exploited and magnified a few months afterwards.

The eldest son of the deceased Minister, youth of twenty with no experience of administrative affairs, was associated with the Peshkar or, Deputy Dewan, an elderly and feeble official, who was said to "carry his state documents in his pockets and to "give midnight audiences in a cellar." For thirty years the appointment of Peshkar had been a sinecure as the late Minister had retained all executive control in his own hands, and it was hardly surprising, therefore, that this sudden translation to a position of power and responsibility developed desires for its continuance. These ambitions were encouraged by the strong party which at once attached itself to the Peshkar with the result that there was an open feud between him and his colleague, who had the support of the principal officials but was a cipher in the new administration. The Residency which had been authorised to act as adviser during the interregnum was besieged by the partisans of both sides, an Mr. Cordery, who was not a strong official, temporized with a situation which required tactful and vigorous handling. Large sums of money were abstracted from the Treasury under various pretexts, the salaries of those who were assumed to have influence at the Residency were enhanced, all useful work at head-quarters was practically suspended, as the current intrigues were more enticing and exciting than ordinary office occupations and Hyderabad lapsed into a condition of chaos, from which it seemed impossible that it could ever be extricated. This was the stage of affairs when Mr. Blunt arrived on the scene, fresh from the Egyptian political quarrels in which he had taken a conspicuous part, and the situation of the Nizam's capital naturally appealed to him as an opportunity for a further display of the talents which had led to his ostracism from the land of the Pharaohs. His sympathies were enlisted by the young Salar Jung party whose aspirations centred in two objects, the installation of the Nizam on his eighteenth birthday and the appointment of their leader as Minister, both of which were subsequently achieved. The opposition, which undoubtedly had the support of the Residency so far as that was discernible amidst the general confusion, favoured the prolongation of the Prince's minority for at least a couple of years, and the establishment of a regency composed of Nobles who were his relatives, and as an incentive for the acceptance of these propositions, promises were made that the Berar question should be settled upon conditions acceptable to the Government of India. The verdancy of Mr. Blunt was adroitly used for party purposes and he was persuaded that the Resident was at the head of a great conspiracy for the ruin of the State, although that much bewildered officer was doing his best to restore it to order and good government, conditions which were not desired by either side unless their terms were accepted. He undertook the task of persuading Lord Ripon, that strong intervention was necessary to prevent further disasters and claims to have been successful because the Viceroy decided to invest the Nizam with full authority when his majority was reached and to allow him to appoint a Minister of his own choice, although it is admitted that the plot he disclosed was disbelieved in official circles and the bogus Berar agreement was laughed at. But it is quite possible that this course was adopted because the Government of India had no desire to have Hyderabad on its hands by prolonging the Prince's minority, as it was clear that there could be no reliable and responsible administration until he had been given personal charge of the State and made accountable for its future, Mr. Blunt, however, believes that he was the political Messiah of the Mahomedan principality at the commencement of the eighties, and pours obloquy upon those named in his pages as the originators and supporters of troubles which were due to quite different causes. Examined by the light of subsequent events, it is plain that his diatribe against those with whom he was in conflict at Hyderabad is no more believable than his description of the modern Civilian. For had there been a plot of the dimensions he sketches it is impossible that the Viceroy should not have been aware of it, and Lord Ripon, who was not noted for his subservience to officialdom, would certainly have punished its instigators, whereas there were no excommunications and the State, left to itself, has worked out its own moral and material salvation, as evidenced by its recent reports, from perils which were really due to the sudden collapse of its administration by the demise of its historic Minister and Regent.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT IN BOMBAY.

According to a map, in which places possessing Co-operative Credit Societies are marked in red, the system has found far more favour in the southern part of the Presidency than the north and very little in the central parts. Mr. Campbell, the Registrar of such Societies, evinces the most farthery interest in his charge and his report gives a good insight into the peculiar nature of the work he does. He believes the year has been one of solid progress and that there is an intensifying of the real spirit of the movement. His report may also be read as something of a history of the movement in this Presidency, and on this Mr. Campbell says: "Our first Society was registered on the 8th May, 1905. Up to the end of June, 1909 (i.e., about 4 years later) we have registered in all 174 Societies. Of these, however, 5 have been cancelled up to the same date; leaving 169 on our books and hands. Of those still with us some 43 may be considered not to have started working yet, but the more I see of the unworking embryos, in the Satara District for instance, the more I am convinced that they are nearly all potential vertebrates of the highest type. They are subject, however, naturally to the dangers common to minute organisms; and without scientific and sympathetic handling (and financing) might never rise to the sphere of practical politics. The increase in the total of Societies for the year under report is 74. During the same

Among these comes the 'Pioneer Society' of Bombay; which never got beyond the collection of some 'shares', and expenditure on 'contingents' out of all proportion to the work done—which was nil; its affairs are now being wound up, Mr. R. B. Gupte, B.A., LL.B., having very kindly consented to act as liquidator. I have had more than one suggestion or proposal for taking over the 'Pioneer' affair; but neither my predecessor nor myself have approved of the 'Pioneer' system from the beginning. The main feature thereof is an ordinary firm, which speculates in the undertaking of a Co-operative Credit Society, as a matter of 'business.' In this case, little loss is involved; and what there is, is fully made up for by the usefulness of so practical an object-lesson.

In the other cases, cancellation implies merely a failure to go on after formal registration. Such cases are inevitable if not beneficial to the progress of the movement. People (like the 'Proverbial' servant) will not be satisfied with mere words; they must be allowed to try for themselves. The two Societies in question are the 'Panmalyaschiwadi' and 'Arle Mahar' in the District of Satara." So much for failures, which certainly have their uses as object-lessons provided they are sufficiently few not to act as a discouragement to others. The majority of the remaining Societies are rural, there being in fact nearly three Rural Societies to every Urban and the majority work under unlimited liability which, as we have pointed out on more than one occasion, works for the good of the Societies since it ensures greater personal interest on behalf of the members. Slowly but surely the average number of members of the Societies is increasing. Some explanation of the greater number of Societies in the south of the Presidency is given by the statement that most of them are "Urban" Societies "helping milkmen and such like to ply their trade profitably, labourers to live honestly, artizans to improve their business; encouraging savings of all sorts and giving practical instruction in the art of co-operation by holding members of a craft responsible for their fellows." One paragraph, too long to quote here, appears in the report and we should be glad to think that it had been specially inculated to all persons in anyway interested in Co-operative Credit, for it is the best and most concise outline of the duties of such members that we have seen. A word of praise is given for a society which is exclusively for Saraswat Brahmans with ramifications in many parts of the Presidency and an extension of the idea of sectarian societies might bring good in its train.

THE GREEK CRISIS.

The situation in Greece continues to waver backwards and forwards between Constitutional Government and a Dictatorship by the Military League. Recently, the King declared that only an assurance of confidence in him could permit him to continue without provoking a crisis. In other words, he informed his subjects that it was necessary for them to accept the rule of the Military League. Viewed dispassionately there does not seem any reason to doubt that the League is doing good work at a time when it is very much needed. The League came into existence owing to the weakness of the Parliament in dealing with Turkey on the subject of Crete, and its advent at least has commenced an era which demands efficiency. The sole exception to this would seem to be in the Parliament which does what it is told by the League-led Cabinet and on the occasions when a revolt in the Chamber has seemed inevitable it has been quickly quelled by the sudden appearance of troops. The situation really resolves itself into a choice of two evils and provided Constitutional Government in an unfettered form is restored within a few months, good will probably result from the interregnum, but the present condition of affairs is far from being really satisfactory. Any revolutionary movement, especially if successful, is bound to carry with it a spirit of indiscipline. Seemingly matters have been progressing rapidly, for the demand for the resignation of the Minister of the Interior can only indicate that the League, nominally or actually intends to take charge of the whole internal administration. If such be the case, then Greece is, to all intents and purposes, under martial law. The idea is to be prepared for the trouble with Turkey which is felt to be unavoidable this year, especially when the new Parliament has been elected. The Cretans have said that they intend to elect Deputies to the Greek Chamber, and the acceptance of them will probably be regarded as a *casus belli* by Turkey. Therefore the elections which should take place in March have been postponed till September and since the Parliament will have ceased to exist in February the country will be governed by the Ministry acting as the mouth-piece of the Military League. The intention, of course, is to secure thorough reorganization and reform in the Navy and Army, but we do not think that this way lies the solution of the Cretan question.

THE English mail usually passed Suez early in the morning of Thursday on its outward journey. The s. s. "Persia" which has taken the place of the "China" which was injured while leaving Tilleray on December 17th, left Suez at 7-30 on Saturday morning last and it is not likely therefore that the mail will reach Bombay before Saturday morning and it is possible that it may be much later.

THE Maharajah of Durbhanga leaves Lahore on January 4th.

MR STEWART WILSON, Director General of Post Office, is leaving Calcutta on a short tour in Assam.

THE Railway Board was to reassemble yesterday after the Christmas vacation, both Sir I R Wynne and Mr. Wood having returned from tour. Mr. Wood will again leave on the 17th to inspect the Assam-Bengal Railway and the Chittagong port.

NEWS from Kabul state that more trained instructors are being sent from Kabul to different garrisons to drill the troops. The Frontier [illegible]

MILITARY MATTERS.

National Defence.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DECEMBER 18.

MR. F. E. SMITH, K.C., M.P., had an enthusiastic audience, yesterday night, when he addressed a meeting at the Alexandra Palace. The Duke of Marlborough, presided. Mr. Smith, who met with a most cordial reception, said he remembered reading that an ancient Greek philosopher spent the greater part of his life searching for an honest man. That was not a search which under this Government would probably be very successful—but in the course of political speeches which he had recently made he had attempted to discover not, indeed, the honest man, but an audience of Englishmen which was convulsed with indignation, because in the greatest crisis in our national system which had occurred for many years past, they were to be consulted on the question of the Budget. He had yet to find the man who was prepared to say that he objected to having the opportunity of giving a vote in this great crisis. In the speech which Mr. Asquith recently made at the Albert Hall, the titular leader of the Liberal party—(laughter)—did not find time to say one word about the grave menace to our national existence afforded by the growing military and naval preparations of many of our rivals. Why did not Mr. Asquith dare to say a word on this subject? Because he knew that the party which supported him was not resolutely committed to the policy of making the necessary contribution for the defences of the country. He predicted that next January a party would be returned to power which would protect England and maintain the self-respect of the people. If the Government had made one farthing's provision in the Budget for the four extra Dreadnoughts—which the Unionists, and the Unionists alone, made the Government lay down the controversy about the Budget would have been less bitter and less protected. The motto with which the Unionists would fight at the General Election was, "A new year and a new fiscal policy."

IMPERIAL TERRITORIALISM.

Have our national characteristics changed in the past half-century? Are we, as a nation, a mother of many nations, entering upon a state of senile decay? For many centuries, we have been esteemed by the world at large and even by ourselves as a people little prone to talk undemonstrative, "of straight-flung words and few" hiding our feelings under a cloak of seeming insensibility; but when it came to action we did our part whole heartedly and we forgot to tell everybody how nobly we were acting. To-day, if we look round upon our brood of children nations, we find the old characteristics which we used to be proud of in our national prime. We have but to remember how a decade ago the whole Empire answered our cry for help—answered it not in meaningless and high-flown words but in the flesh and blood of soldiery, ready to fight for the Empire. We have but to remember a few short months ago, how, once again, the daughter nations, without entering into oratorical phrases of allegiance, laconically cabled their willingness to expend treasure in providing units for the Fleet. Now, let us look at our own attitude during the past ten years, and compare it with that of our daughter nations. After the South African War our citizen army of Volunteers decreased rapidly until in five years it had lost one-third of its inadequate strength. The Volunteers dwindled, the Militia lapsed into decay, and, worse still, the supply of officers shrank alarmingly; these three military straws showed well the current of national opinion. We had no sooner emerged from a great military crisis by the skin of our teeth and the help of our daughter nations than we at once composed ourselves to slumber even more deeply than heretofore, trusting that our proverbial luck and our children over-seas would doubtless see us through the next crisis that arose. In the early part of the present year we awoke with a start from our slumbers. Once again we set to work to sing patriotic songs, to cheer patriotic speeches, and wave patriotic flags, and about 50,000 of the more patriotic youth of the nation even did a patriotic thing, and enlisted into the Territorial Army. During the past four months, we, as a nation, were just about to settle down to our good old slothful slumbers again, but we were restless. A still small voice of the National Service League cried persistently in our ear *si vis pacem para bellum*—it annoyed us, and spoilt our repose—we have only been dosing. Now from away "down under" comes the great booming voice of two of our healthy, manly children. Australia and New Zealand, crying, "Awake, mother; we see that you are getting too old and lazy to protect us; we are going to learn to protect ourselves in the future." It remains to be seen whether the cry will effectually rouse us—rouse us properly, not to the uttering of sentimentalities, but to the doing of deeds. The fact that in eighteen months we have created a citizens army out of a disintegrated but well-meaning conglomeration of Volunteers gives us high hopes for the future. So far as the immediate future is concerned, all we need wish for is that by next Easter the Territorial Force shall have reached its full establishment of officers and men, and that the Special Reserve shall be well on its way to make good the lamentable existing shortage of officers. Then, and then only, will we dare to strain our eyes across the waters to mark the military progress of our children overseas. It will be time enough then, when we have some concrete proofs of the virility of the nation's manhood, to consider whether that virility is sufficiently strong and spontaneous to lead us to greater achievements. In the meanwhile, we cannot do better than continue as we are doing, using all our endeavours to bring the Territorial and Special Reserve Forces up to their full establishment.

AN IMPERIAL ARMY.

Of late we have heard much of an Imperial General Staff and of the Council of National Defence. When these two organisations become a little more concrete in being and powerful in executive we shall doubtless look forward to possessing an Army which may without exaggeration be called Imperial. At present we have many armies and apologies for armies, but we have no Imperial Army in the true sense of the term. Even the very pick of our forces are at the mercy of every passing whim of each successive War Minister each new dilettante in the gentle arts of mutilation and reconstruction. We have not even got a fixed Imperial policy, and therefore it may be argued we have no use for an Imperial Army to enforce a policy which does not exist. But we look forward to better things in store for the British Empire. The time is not ripe to haggle over whether this phantom army of ours should consist of forty or sixty divisions; why argue about the construction of the skeletons when we are not yet sure where and when and how to get the muscles and sinews wherewith to cloth them, and the end is to animate them? Those who have little leisure to accomplish real work in the present. Yet the dream of an Imperial Army is a pleasant enough subject to wish to abandon the mind. It is pleasing to think of homogeneous and organised divisions existing in every part of our world-wide Empire, of a free interchange of ideas and officers and staffs between the Mother Country and her great oversea dependencies, of a time when Simla and Whitehall will cease to be the only open sesames to military distinction. It is arcadian to think of each of those great Dominions, with its own Territorial Army presided over by its own general staff, which in turn will advise and be advised by the Imperial general staff at home, when a military rank on a visiting card will no longer necessarily mean that the owner is and officer in the English Regular Service, but an officer in the British Imperial Army, Regular, Indian, or Territorial, as the case may be.

THE TERRITORIAL DECORATION.

When medals, honours, and decorations are given in profusion they are neither appreciated much by the recipient nor respected much by the rest of the community. There is the tale of the City knight condoling with his club mate, who had just found himself one of a mass of recipients of the Distinguished Service Order during the Boer War. The same tale might well be told of a "V.D." and a "T.D." lamenting on the nature of the decorations awarded to them. Doubtless to have served for a long period in the Citizen Army constitutes meritorious service of which a man may well be proud, and he may be glad to blazon the fact abroad by means of a ribbon on his tunic; but there are many officers in the Territorial Army who have done even better work, and can hope to receive no acknowledgment whatever. The Territorial colonel or major who, by dint of unstinted labour has succeeded in raising a new unit for the Territorial Army, or has revivified an old decayed corps into renewed vitality, is a great deal prouder of the achievement than of completing any particular period of years in the citizen Army, and surely he deserves better of his country than the mere veteran who has plodded through a long but unmeritorious career of passive soldiering. If such an order existed as the Territorial Service Order there are many officers and members of County Association who have already earned it. As things are at present these men who have contributed most to raising the present force are not eligible for any distinction or honour in return for the good work which they have done. If they are civilian members of a County Association there is some hope that their labours will be recognised in some way or other, but if they are officers of the force they need entertain no hope of placing initials after their name. If we study the Army list this fact becomes very patent. The number of Territorial officers who have received decorations for labours connected with the Territorial Force is practically nil, with the exception of the long service Territorial decoration and the V. D. This seems a somewhat unfair distribution. The man who devotes all his energies for a few years to politics or civil administration may confidently look for recognition. The salaried Regular soldier who competently fulfils the duties which he is paid to perform can hope for honours; the artist, the actor, the charitable millionaire, the Civil servant, know that if they do good work decorations will be theirs, but the Territorial officer, however much time, money and energy he may put into his work, can never look for any further recompense than the T.D., which may be just as easily won by any idle veteran of the force, and which is appreciated accordingly. Recently when the King reviewed the Norfolk Territorials certain Regular officers were the lucky recipients of honours conferred upon them by his Majesty. Yet who shall deny that there were not at least a dozen Territorial officers who had deserved equally well of their Sovereign for their efforts in raising the new force? The fact of the matter is that most of the hard work that a Territorial officer puts in is not easily discernable to the outside world. The more capable and hardworking the commander, the more smoothly is the unit conducted, and to the outsider, the more easy does the work appear of conducting it. The terrible struggle to obtain recruits, the long weary hours spent haranguing committees of employers of labour, the troublesome nights decided to unravelling the skeins of regimental finance, the tactful handling and blending together of opposing cliques and factions—all these are unknown and undreamt of by the man in the street; nay, in most cases, undreamt of even by the brigadier. Yet there is no reward for all this labour and good administration; no adequate reward, that is to say, for neither the possibility of an honorary colonelcy nor the certainty of T. D. can be regarded in that light. It is strange to reflect that in a force such as the Volunteers or the Territorial Army crime in the military sense of the word should be practically unknown, punishment awards the exception, and courts of inquiry and court martials almost unknown. Reputedly both forces are supposed to be ill-disciplined; it seems curious, then, that human nature being the same all the world over, punishment the natural sequence of indiscipline, should be so seldom awarded. There is one, and only one, reason for this, it is a reason which perhaps few Regular officers will credit, but it is nevertheless the fact that the results attained in the Regular service by strict discipline and punishments are achieved in the Territorial Force by the exercise of great tact and a closer study and comprehension of each individual soldier and his habits. It would seem that, since prevention is better than cure, the tact and application of the Territorial officer is at least as worthy of distinction as the various services of men in other walks of public life who are the recipients of orders and decorations. Unfortunately the Territorial officer has no one to champion his cause or to support his claim, and it is likely that virtue and a knowledge of his own good work, the affection and respect of those under him, will continue to be his only reward until such time as a Territorial Service Decoration is conceded to a deserving body of patriotic men.

The Maharaja of Durbhanga has given a donation of Rs. 1,000 to the Brahman Mahasabha.

The Viceroy has selected Lieut.-Colonel G. F. A. Harris, M.D., F.R.C.P., I.M.S., Offg. Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, United Provinces, to succeed Colonel R. Macrae, M.B. I.M.S., as Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal, at the end of February next.

A CORRESPONDENT points out to us that in giving regard to the exigencies of space in a headline we referred to the "Law Guarantee Trust Accident Society" which is in liquidation as the "Law Accident Society." The two are, of course, entirely separate concerns, the second being on a thoroughly sound financial footing.

IT is understood that the Provincial Governments have forwarded their budget estimates for 1910-11, and that in view of the excellent crop prospects they have all budgeted for some [illegible]

THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

THE HOME RULE ISSUE.

Bishops and Electioneering Methods.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, JANUARY 3.

The Irish Unionists have issued a manifesto appealing to the electors in Britain to disregard other issues and avert Home Rule in their own interests. The effect of Home Rule on the industries of the North would be to drive thousands of unemployed into England. The manifesto declares that Home Rule is the avowed forerunner of separation and is thus a standing menace from the naval and military standpoints. It contrasts Mr. Redmond's openly separatist speeches in Ireland with the simple Home Rule pleadings in England, and says that the Union is only security for the millions of pounds that Britain is loaning for land purchase.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, preaching a sermon on the elections in the Cathedral, said that gross untruths and exaggerations by both sides were displayed in every newspaper and every hoarding and in most of the speeches of men, who were ordinarily truthful. It was most humiliating in a Christian country.

The Bishop of Carlisle preached a similar sermon at Carlisle.

THE LATE DR. MOND.

Handsome Legacies for Science.

LONDON, JANUARY 3.

The late Dr. Ludwig Mond has left fifty thousand pounds each to the Royal Society and the University of Heidelberg for research in chemistry and physics.

LATER.

The late Dr. Ludwig Mond bequeaths fifty-six pictures to the National Gallery, including Raphael's "Crucifixion" which cost him £11,000."

THE WRECKED LINERS.

Many Lascars Drowned.

LONDON, JANUARY 2.

The Steamer "Ayrshire" collided in a dense fog in the Irish Channel with the Hibernian liner "Arcadian." The latter sank. Thirteen of those on board were drowned.

LONDON, JANUARY 3.

The "Arcadian" which was sunk in collision with the "Ayrshire" was bound for Bussorah. The "Ayrshire" carried two hundred passengers bound for Durban and Australia. She was badly damaged, but reached Holyhead, where she went aground. The drowned are all Lascars.

WELL-KNOWN SOLICITOR RETIRES.

LONDON, JANUARY 3.

Sir George Lewis has retired from practice.

THE GRECIAN CRISIS.

Further Step by the Military League.

LONDON, JANUARY 2.

Athens telegrams state that the Government has agreed to the demands of the League for the resignation of the Minister of the Interior and the abolition of Legations abroad except at Constantinople.

LORD KITCHENER IN AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, JANUARY 2.

Brisbane advices report that Lord Kitchener met with a most enthusiastic public reception there. He inspected two thousand troops.

RUSSIAN MURDERER'S LIGHT SENTENCE.

LONDON, JANUARY 2.

Stepanoff, who murdered Pudan, the English manager of the Phoenix Ironworks in St. Petersburg in April, has been sentenced to three and a half years' imprisonment on the ground that he did not intend to kill Pudan.

THE MAD MULLAH.

Offers Presents to Abyssinian General.

LONDON, JANUARY 3.

Reuter wires from Aden that it is reported that the Mullah has left Illig and proceeded to the Abyssinian territory where he has presented the Abyssinian General with a thousand head of cattle.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JANUARY 3.

The death is announced of Sir Edward Williams.

LATER.

The death is announced of the philanthropist Henry Blyth, the founder of hospitals at Ningpo and Wenchow.

[Sir Edward Williams was a well-known Engineer being Consultant to the Manchester Ship Canal. He was the son of an eminent engineer and was connected with many marine and other hydraulic works in great Britain and as such was chosen as Chief Engineer during the construction of the Manchester Ship Canal. He was knighted in 1894.]

A GOVERNMENT Resolution dealing with the reorganisation of the subordinate establishments of the Government of India Secretariat will be issued very soon.

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

Adjusting Anglo-German Interests.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, JANUARY 3.

An apparently inspired telegram from Berlin is published in the Frankfurt *Gazette* to the effect that Sir E. Cassel's conversations with local financiers were confined to the question of whether and under what conditions German interests could declare themselves in an agreement with certain English wishes. The conversations were prompted by important Turkish personages intimating that an Anglo-German understanding with regard to Baghdad Railway would accord with the interest of Turkey.

A telegram emphasises that there can be no question of Germany's renunciation of the leading role in the undertaking and both parties are alive to the necessity of Turkey's acquiescence. The Germans, however, did not consider the agreement pressing, seeing that the section, now being constructed, will take five or six years.

TREATMENT OF INDIANS IN THE COLONIES.

Complexity of the Question.

LONDON, JANUARY 3.

The *Times* in a leading article on the Indian National Congress, says that among the grievances rehearsed there is only one which gives food for serious heartsearchings, namely the treatment of Indians in the colonies. The Government of India can do nothing without the help of the Imperial Government, while the latter is powerless without the help of the self-governing Colonies. No truly Imperial question of greater complexity and more vital urgency exists.

THE BEGUM OF BHOPAL.

A Tribute to her Merits.

LONDON, JANUARY 3.

The *Standard* publishes an article on the occasion of the honour conferred on the Begum of Bhopal. It pays a tribute to her loyalty and attention to the welfare of her subjects, and adds that her name, like her grandmother's, will have a place among the famous women of Indian history.

THE ALIPORE BOMB CASE APPEAL.

Renewed Hearing.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 3.

At the High Court to-day Mr. Justice Harrington took up the reference in the Alipore Bomb case in respect of the five appellants, Soilendra Nath Bose, Krishna Jiban Sanyal, Susil Kumar Sen, Birendra Chandra Sen and Indra Nath Nundy. These appellants were convicted by the Sessions Judge of Alipore under sections 121 and 121A of the Penal Code and sentenced Soilendra, Susil and Indra Nath to transportation for life, Birendra Chunder to seven years' transportation and Krishna Jiban to one year's rigorous imprisonment. In respect of these persons there was a difference of opinion between the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Carnduff who heard the appeal of all the accused in the Bomb Case. The Chief Justice was for the acquittal of all these five, while Mr. Justice Carnduff convicted all of them under section 122.

In the absence of Mr. Norton, the Advocate-General, Mr. Stokes, appeared in support of the conviction. Babu Bijoy Krishto Bose appeared on behalf of Soilendra Nath Bose, Krishna Jiban Sanyal; Babu Jogendra Nath Banerjee appeared for the Sen brothers, while Mr. B. Chuckerbutty represented Indra Nath.

Babu Bijoy Krishto Bose opened the case by placing before his Lordship the story for the prosecution. The case for the prosecution was that the appellants were members of a gang whose object was to wage war against the King in several places mentioned by the prosecution as haunts of a conspiracy and that in pursuance of that conspiracy five overt acts were committed. The Vakil then stated the date on which each accused was arrested and the nature of evidence against each of them. The case is proceeding and is likely to last a fortnight.

THE VAISYA CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JANUARY 2.

The Mysore Vaisya Conference which has concluded its deliberations scrupulously avoided politics. Mr. S. A. Chetty, B.A., B.L. High Court Vakil, Madras, who presided exhorted the Vaisyas to put into practice the various resolutions passed. The ladies also held their own Conference under the presidency of the wife of the President who read a paper in Telugu on Female Education, the bringing up of children, etc.

CHARGE AGAINST POLICE.

Successful Appeal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COIMBATORE, JANUARY 3.

Mr. Cotton, Additional Sessions Judge, delivered judgment this morning, in the Salem Police officers appeal, acquitting Inspector B. Hussain and Sub-Inspector Laxmanier Paramati, of the charge of wrongful confinement of Monigar Palaniveleppa of Thatesamangatam Erode Taluq, for the purpose of extorting information in the Kithitamal torchlight dacoity case.

THE VICEROY'S GUESTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 3.

Major E. and Lady Violet Crawley who have been guests at Government House have left for Sialkote and Sir R. and Lady Muriel Paget for Sara and Darjeeling. They intend having a three days' shoot at the former place.

Miss MacNaughten and Sir H. and Lady McMahon have arrived at Government House as guests and the Hon'ble Mr. W. B. Mask and Mr. Griffiths, his personal assistant, are expected here to-morrow morning.

Colonel Obaidullah Khan, Honorary A. D. C. to the Viceroy, who has been on a visit to Calcutta leaves for Bhopal to night.

The Countess of Minto and Lady Astrim returned from Rameshwaram this morning.

THE NASIK MURDER.

Arrests in Bombay.

A few more arrests have been made in Bombay in connection with the murder of Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, late Collector of Nasik. Mr. F. H. Vincent, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, arrested one Govind Bhatt, a Graduate in Arts of the University of Bombay, and now studying medicine at the Grant Medical College, and one Nagpurkar, a student at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute. Bhatt was arrested in his room in a chawl situated at Bellasis Road, opposite the Grant Medical College. Several documents found in the room of both of them were seized. The accused and the documents were sent to Nasik for further enquiries.

So far, altogether four arrests have been made in Bombay in connection with the outrage, which are as follow: (1) Gopalrao Patankar, (2) Chaturbhuj Javerbhai Ameen, (3) Govind Bhatt, and (4) Nagpurkar.

MORE ARRESTS.

NASIK, JANUARY 3.

The Police have been quiet but active during the last few days. No more arrests have been made here at the time of writing though more are expected, but several have been made in other parts of the Presidency and the strictest secrecy is wisely observed and though there are hosts of rumours most of them are obviously alarmed and the true facts are hard to recognise. However, there is no doubt that more arrests have been effected. One of these is a youth named Joshi, a student from Sagamner near Ahmedabad and the other a ryot called Kane from the Kolaba District. Of these the former was at one time a teacher in the Nasik Municipal Schools. Subsequent to these two, four more arrests were made, one being a Brahmin named Vishnu Bhat from Bombay, a B.A. of the University and student at the Grant Medical College and the others, Shanker Godbole, Govind Bapat and Vinayak Kolatkar from Pen in the Kolaba District in whose possession three automatic Browning pistols were found. It is rumoured that further arrests have been made, but so far this is uncertain and it is not likely that the case will be heard in Court yet as further investigations are necessary.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, JANUARY 3.

A public meeting of the citizens of Surat was held this evening in the large hall of the Naginchand Institute under the chairmanship of the Honourable Sardar Davar Kaikhusro Modi to express condemnation of the dastardly murder of Mr. Jackson, late Collector of Nasik. Several speakers, including the Hon'ble Sayad Ali Edrus, Mr. Kalabhai, Mr. Nanabhai Bhimbhai, Mr. Thakorram Kapilram, spoke against the deed in the strongest terms. The President was authorized to forward to Government the resolution and also another to Mrs. Jackson. In solemn silence, after the usual thanks, the meeting broke up.

LAHORE, JANUARY 3.

In reply to the telegram from the President, Anjuman-i-Islam, Punjab, Lahore, expressing regret at the death of Mr. Jackson, the Private Secretary to the Viceroy writes:—"I am desired to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your telegram on behalf of the members of the Anjuman-i-Islam of Lahore, of 24th December."

THE NEW COUNCILS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JANUARY 3.

The Hon'ble Mr. Haji Mahomed Abdul Kuddus Badshah Sahib, was entertained at a dinner yesterday, at the residency of the Turkish Consul, in honour of his election to the Legislative Council. Over 300 sat down. Several speeches were made and the guest of the evening in responding to the toast of his health, promised to do the utmost he could for the welfare of the Mahomedan community. It was announced that in honour of his election the younger members of the honourable member's family have given the following donations:—Rs. 150 to Aligarh College, Rs. 100 to the Transvaal Fund, Rs. 150 to Nadwa, Lucknow, and also a scholarship for 3 years at the Vellore College.

MADRAS JANUARY 3.

The landholders of this Presidency including the Zemindars have voted the Rajah of Kurupum, to the Imperial Legislative Council. He obtained 41 votes to 24 by the Maharajah of Bobbili.

The following additional members have been appointed to the Legislative Council:—Mr. J. H. Stone., Mr. F. J. E. Spring and Dewan Bahadur R. Govindaraghava Iyer.

MADRAS, Jan. 3.

The meeting of the Executive Council was held to-day, at Fort St. George, to hear the objections preferred by the Zemindar of Palaveram against the election of the Rajah of Vizianagram to the Legislative Council. The objection was confirmed. The objections put forward by Mr. B. Narasimeswara Sarma against the election by the District Taluk Boards of Ganjam and Vizagapatam districts, of Mr. G. Raghava Rao were next considered. The objection was in this case, too overruled.

DACCA, JANUARY 3,

The Maharaja of Dinajpur. the Nawab of Dacca, and Khan Bahadur Nawab Ali Choudhury, the Reja of Gauripur, Assam, have been amongst others nominated members of the Provincial Legislative Council.

Nawab Sir Laimullo, Nawab Ali Choudhury, the Raja of Gouripur, Assam, with Messrs. Skinner and Cuthcart from the Tea Planters and another from the Hindu community have been nominated by the Lieutenant-Governor as members of the local Legislative Council. The Maharaja of Dinajpur stands as a member for the Imperial Council from the non-official members of the local Council.

The Council meets to-morrow morning in the old Council Hall where various additions and alterations have been made. Quite a number of gentlemen, European and Indian, have applied for admission cards. The Excise Bill will be introduced to-morrow after the members have sworn allegiance to the King-Emperor.

PUNJAB COUNCIL MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JANUARY 3.

The Punjab Legislative Council met to-day, The proceedings opened by the hon'ble members taking the oath of allegiance to the Crown.

The non-official members elected Sardar Partap Singh, who scored nine votes against Mubariz Khan of Tiwana's five, to the Viceroy's Legislative Council. The Lieut-Governor delivered a long speech welcoming the new members and discussing at length the Reforms and the reform regulations. The Hon'ble Messrs. Shadilal, Mohammad Shaffi, and Sardar Partab Singh amongst others also delivered speeches fitted to the occasion. The Hon'ble Shadilal said that the utility of the members will be judged not so much by the lengthy speeches as by their actions.

A Finance Committee was appointed consisting of Mr. Fenton, Chief Secretary, Mr. Tullinton, Mr. Shadilal and Mohamad Shaffi.

THE JAPANESE GYMKHANA.

Opening by the Governor.

His Excellency Sir George Clarke, the Governor of Bombay, last evening, performed the ceremony of formally opening the Japanese Gymkhana, near the Cooperage, opposite the Band Stand.

The Gymkhana is located on the plot near the Commercial Gymkhana, and the pavilion is a tiny handsome building after the fashion of a small club building. It consists of five rooms: one large hall, one billiard-room; one reading room and two dressing rooms for ladies and gentlemen respectively. There is a small verandah in the front and on the western side while a garden is laid out in the compound. Leaving room for cricket and other sports, two tennis courts are made in front of the pavilion.

The building and the ground were decorated for the occasion and a large number of guests were invited to be present at the function. His Excellency arrived at 5-30 p.m. and was received by Mr. Tushiro Fujita, the Japanese Consul in Bombay, and other members of the Committee of the Japanese Gymkhana. The Governor was conducted to the Central Hall where a number of ladies and gentlemen were seated. Amongst those present were:—H. E. the Admiral, Lady Muir Mackenzie, Mr. T. Fujita, Mr. K. Kodama, Mr. T. Ibukuyama, Mr. R. Furugori, Mr. A. Yamada, Mr. T. Otaka, Mr. L. Robertson, Mr. G. C. Plunkett, Mr. James MacDonald, Mr. Shapurji B. Broacha, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, the Hon'ble Sir Vandalia D. Thackersey, Dr. Mackichan, Viscount De Wrem, Mr. E. M. Froes, Mr. J. Hall, Mr. Maughan, Mr. Vincent, Mr. Tod, Mr. Barlow Mr. Latimer, Mr. Murphy, Mr. Warre, Capt. Drummond, Mr. Grant, M. Combe, Col. Cordue, Signor Bettoni, Mr. Metaxa Mr. Symons, Mr. Mauri, Senor Miana, Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar, Mr. Byramji R. B. N. Jejeebhoy, Dr. Underwood and others.

THE JAPANESE ADDRESS.

Mr. Fujita, the Japanese Consul in Bombay, opened the proceedings by reading the following address:—

"Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen: On behalf of the trustee and members of the Japanese Association, Bombay, I have the great honour and pleasure to express to you our cordial thanks for your kind presence here this afternoon. We are very grateful to His Excellency the Governor for having kindly consented so readily and cheerfully to preside on this occasion of the formal opening of our Gymkhana. We beg to acknowledge our deep gratitude to the Government of Bombay for their generous grant of this plot of ground, about 3,060 square yards, for the purposes of the Gymkhana. It is one of the best sites allocated to us for the object, so near to the beautiful Back Bay which His Excellency observed the other day surpassed the Bay of Naples in beauty. We had been for a long time casting about for a good site and we are gratified that the liberality of Sir George Clarke's Government has provided it. A more ideal plot could not have been given to us. We have built this modest Gymkhana Pavilion with its tennis courts and croquet ground, where we, who are sojourners from our distant motherland, can enjoy healthy evening recreation, both European and Indian, with our own national ones. We feel now quite at home. At present our countrymen are very few here; the place looks a little large to accommodate 50 members, but we are sure that the very good and cordial relations we have with India will by and by bring more of our countrymen to this beautiful city of Bombay and that this Gymkhana may then be found too small to accommodate them. Meantime the prosperity of Bombay is increased and no doubt under the great practical scheme of expansion and reclamation, so well formulated by His Excellency, we shall be able to acquire more ground. Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, I again beg to thank you all for your kind presence to-day and to His Excellency for the honour he has done us. In the name of the trustee and members, I now respectfully request Your Excellency to declare this new Gymkhana open." (Applause)

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

Mr. Fujita, Ladies and Gentlemen,—This is an interesting and a rare occasion. The Japanese community in Bombay felt the need of a common meeting-place, where they could enjoy their national recreations as well as those of Europe and of India which they have adopted. For a small body living far away from the motherland, this was a very real need, and I am particularly glad that Government was able to meet their wishes and to provide them with one of the best sites adjacent to the wonderful Bay, which is the pride of Bombay. Mr. Fujita has said that the Japanese will now feel "quite at home," and that is just what we all, Indians and Europeans, wish for the people of a nation, not only allied to our Empire by a formal Treaty, but regarded by us with warm feelings of sympathy and admiration. No one, who has followed the extraordinary uprising of the Japanese nation in the latter half of last century, can fail to be struck by their sterling qualities. What have been the reasons of their remarkable success? In the first place, their long isolation from contact with the affairs of the rest of the world rendered them more homogeneous than any other people. In the second place, they are permeated with the true spirit of patriotism—the spirit which inculcates self-sacrifice for the common good, and is to them a real and a practical religion. In the third place, they realized that they could only take their place among great nations by availing themselves of all that modern science could provide, and they set themselves with inimitable perseverance to conquer knowledge in its most useful forms. The result we know. In some branches of science they have taken their place in the first rank, and their Professors have made and are making discoveries of great importance to humanity. Their fine naval and military qualities, and powers of organisation were brought to the test of a great war and emerged triumphantly.

JAPAN'S ANALOGY WITH BRITAIN.

Some years ago I drew attention, I believe for the first time, to the extraordinarily close analogy between the history of the Japanese and that of a group of small islands in the North Sea, and I showed that it was not chance but inexorable law which led to the uprising of a great Sea Power in the Far East, and to the alliance of that Power with the greatest maritime nation of the West. It was once my great wish to pay a visit to Japan; but that wish will never be accomplished now. This is, however, not my first contact with the Japanese, as I had the honour of entertaining that fine sailor, Admiral Kamimura, and the officers of his squadron at Melbourne, about eight years ago. I do not forget the touching telegram which the Admiral sent me on leaving the Australian shores. And now it is a pleasure and a privilege to me to perform this little service for the Japanese sojourners in Bombay. I have no doubt that their numbers will increase in time as the fascinations of this beautiful city and its great opportunities for commerce become more widely appreciated in Japan. I am sure that they will find a cordial welcome as friendly rivals in trade and industry, from whom Indians can learn lessons of practical value. I have the honour to declare this Gymkhana open and I trust it will not only be a source of healthful recreation to the Japanese residents in Bombay, but a means of promoting cordial intercourse between the subjects of His Majesty the King-Emperor and of his revered ally His Majesty the Emperor of Japan. (Applause).

On the motion of Mr. Kodama, seconded by Mr. T. Ibukiyama, and supported by R. Furugori, a hearty vote of thanks was passed to the Governor. The Japanese gentlemen present cheering in their own peculiar fashion.

The Governor and those present went into the compound where Professor Sano and Mr. N. Shiraishi entertained them to clever feats of Jujutsu, and a Kenjutsu performance was gone through by Mr. N. Takahira and S. Tsuji.

Excellent refreshments were provided for the guests who dispersed after spending an hour's good afternoon.

POST OFFICE CHANGES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 3.

Several important changes are pending in the Post Office. Mr E. A. Doran on return from leave resumes his appointment as Post Master General Bombay, and Mr. Maxwell, who is now acting as Secretary, Commerce Department, will revert to the Punjab. Mr Henry Sheridan on return from leave becomes Deputy Director General vice Mr. Cockelly about to retire from service.

COST OF LIVING IN BOMBAY.

Enormous Increase in Fifteen Years.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE TOURIST.

One hears on every hand complaints about the excessive cost of living in Bombay, and everyone feels a constant drain upon his pocket, which he has not had to bear in other stations. However, it is only when one begins to examine the question in detail, and to collect facts from old residents in the city, that one realises to what an enormous extent ordinary necessary expenses have grown. It is not over-stating the fact to say that during the last fifteen years the cost of living to the average man has increased by as much as fifty per cent. This fact, however, unfortunately does not obtain recognition from employers. While all this enormous increase in expense has been mounting up, there has been no corresponding rise in the rate of salaries, and in some instances the rate has been reduced.

It is not the province of this article to suggest remedies, but rather to show by authentic figures the extent of the increase in rates in the principal items of expenditure.

RENT.

To commence with rent, which is probably the most important item, for an increase has indirect as well as direct effect, the rise in rent generally is nearly 50 per cent. In the Fort, where many people are compelled to live by the exigencies of their business, it is quite equal to that figure. Fifteen years ago it was possible to get a good five-roomed bungalow, for Rs. 150 to Rs. 175 per month. Similar accommodation now either in a bungalow or a flat cannot be obtained for less than Rs. 225 or Rs. 250 per month. At that earlier time there were not a great many flats in existence, all those that had been built were situated in the Fort and were obtainable at Rs. 75 and upwards. Nowadays it is difficult to get a flat, especially with modern conveniences, for less than Rs. 120—150. A similar increase in rents has occurred in the neighbouring suburbs of Bandra, Pali Hill, and Andheri. The high rents which were prevalent in Bombay drove a large number of residents out there a few years ago where they had to put up with the inconvenience of being a long way from their business. However, in recent years, there has been such a demand for bungalows in these places that a very considerable rise has occurred there. In Bandra a bungalow, which ten years ago could be had for Rs. 75 per month, now lets for double that money.

The general increase in house-rent is very largely due to the influx into the European quarter of well-to-do Parsees and other Indians who previous to the first outbreak of plague resided in the principal streets of the native city. Alarmed, however, by the great risk of epidemic which existed in such crowded neighbourhoods, they poured into the Fort and Malabar Hill. At one time Malabar Hill, as is well-known, was an entirely European neighbourhood; now little more than half-a-dozen European families are residing there. Of course, it was a long time before sufficient accommodation to satisfy such a great rise in demand was provided, and rents went up with a bound. During the last boom in land when very high prices for building plots were prevailing, the Improvement Trust was formed, and the heavy requirements, which it has imposed on builders has assisted to maintain rents at their high standard. The landlords have strenuously resisted any tendency of rents to decline. As a class, they are men of considerable means, and prefer to allow a flat or bungalow to remain empty for months at a time, than to let it at any reduction of rental.

SERVANTS' WAGES.

Another serious item in which an enormous increase has occurred is servants' wages. This has very largely arisen from the generosity of rich tourists, who are unaware of what the proper rates should be and pay anything that is asked. A travelling boy should receive about Rs. 30 per month, but frequently these boys are paid Rs. 50 and Rs. 60 a month and in a few cases Rs. 70. Years ago they were content with Rs. 12 or 15. After receiving such extravagant pay for two or three months, it is not unusual that servants will not take a permanent situation in Bombay, without an increase on the ordinary rates. If this is not forthcoming they can well afford to sit down and wait for another tourist. Another cause for higher wages is the spread of education. A great many servants now speak English, and they expect a little more pay on that account. The increased cost of rice is another factor. The rise in the wages of household servants is best shown by the following table:—

	To-day.	15 years ago.
	Rs. p.m.	Rs. p. m.
Cook	18—25	12—15
Butler ...	20—30	14—16
Hamal ...	12—14	6—8
Bearer	15—22	10—12
Dhobi (washing out)	6—9	3—4
Chokra	5	3—4
Ayahs	16 upwards	8
Syce ...	12	10
Mali	12	8

In regard to the last mentioned, some years ago, keeping a garden was a very expensive item, and a good many people had to leave their compounds untended. This was due to the excessive rate charged for water for garden purposes by the Municipality, the charge being 9 annas per 1,000 gallons. Now this rate has been reduced to 3 annas. The householder has to pay an increased charge for earth and manure, but the upkeep of a garden does not cost much more than it did twenty years ago.

Coolie hire has advanced by quite 100 per cent., and whereas for instance, some years ago a coolie would charge 2 pice for bringing a basket from Crawford Market to the Fort, he now demands 1 anna 6 pice or 2 annas.

Turning to skilled labour a carpenter for instance will now ask for Rs. 35 a month where he used to earn Rs. 20, an increase of 75 per cent, and most of the artisans in the bazaar such as brass and copper workers, silver workers, etc., charge quite 100 per cent more for their labour. The gharriwallas' fares have advanced by 50 per cent in a very few years, and a further advance has been threatened, but that, one hopes, will be knocked on the head by the arrival of the taxi-cab.

BAZAAR.

The increased prices of "bazar" are a very heavy item. As will be seen from the figures quoted below which have been collated from the prices prevailing, as Crawford Markets, many commodities of daily consumption are now much more expensive than they used to be. The importation of sheep to Bandra Market for instance, has been very seriously reduced; while some years ago each market day saw from 7,000 to 10,000 head of sheep and goats put up for sale, nowadays the quantity of stock varies from 4,000 to 6,000 and the animals are of rather poorer quality. Consequently the price of mutton has risen from 2 annas 6 pies and 3 annas per lb. to 3 annas and 4 annas. This reduction of the stock for sale at Bandra is largely accounted for by the large conversions in the breeding districts of grazing land into forest. Apparently the only district which still keeps up the same rate of supply is Marwar and on animals from there a duty ranging from Rs. 25 to Rs. 50 per 100 has been imposed. Another important factor is the restriction of importation to male animals. Concerning beef, fortunately the rise in price if any has been very slight. While the number of cattle to be found on market days at Bandra has fallen from 1,000—1,400 to 600—800, the animals now exposed for sale are superior in quality and much more weighty. Consequently there is practically no reduction of supply and the prices at present prevailing are practically the same, as they have always been. Reduced parts of beef, as supplied to the European community, are sold at about 4 annas per lb. except for about a fortnight at Christmas time, when with a bigger demand, the price mounts up to from 12 annas to Re. 1. The prices of suet and of veal have also remained stationary.

FISH AND POULTRY.

The cost of fish has risen enormously, average retail rates being as much as 50 per cent. higher than they were about 1896. During the last 12 years, both the quantity and size of the fish caught in the harbour have deteriorated. The fisher folk cannot satisfactorily account for the loss in size, but they attribute the smaller catches to the curtailment of convenient fishing grounds by the Colaba Reclamation and the Alexandra Docks. These have compelled them to go further out to sea, and increasing steamer traffic has confronted them with other difficulties. The cost of fishing implements has gone up considerably, and the vastly extended manufacture of ice facilitating consignments up country, the proportion of the catches, which are available for Bombay consumption, has been reduced.

The prevalence of plague in various parts of the Presidency has reduced the supply of poultry and eggs. The latter used to be sold for from 3 annas 6 pies to 4 annas, but during the last five or six years prices have gone up to 5 annas or 5 annas 6 pies per dozen. Similarly the prices of fowls and ducks have increased as follows: fowls from 10 or 12 annas to 14 annas or Re. 1; duck, from 12 or 14 annas to Re. 1 or 1-2; and chicken, from 3 annas to 4 annas.

VEGETABLES AND FRUIT.

Bombay at one time received an abundant supply of potatoes from Poona, Talegaon, Mahableshwar and Karachi, but gradually the imports declined partly because the soil has grown less fertile from constant usage and partly on account of a greater demand near at hand. The deficiency has been supplied from Cawnpore and Dehli, Bangalore and the Nilgiris, and even Italy. In consequence, the price of potatoes has increased by as much as 50 per cent. The contrary has obtained the case in regard to other vegetables. Cultivation up country has been greatly extended, there is a much more liberal supply and prices have gone down 25 per cent.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

Wines and spirits may be more or less a luxury in England, but here in the climate of India if taken in moderation they are an absolute necessity. These also have risen in price on account of the increase of the Customs duty. It may be taken that whisky generally now costs Rs. 4 a case more than it used, while the duty on wines having been doubled in 1905, the price has increased by over 6 per cent.

CLOTHING.

This is another matter from which a serious increase of expenditure arises. The wages of the dhurzi have risen from Re. 1 per day to Rs. 2 8, and while a sewing-boy used to be satisfied with 6 annas or 8 annas a day, he now wants 10 annas or 12 annas. As for measured suits, at a native tailor's shop one used to be charged Rs. 22 or 23. Now the price is Rs. 30 or 35. At European shops rates have hardly altered; if anything they are a little lower, on account of native competition.

IMPORTED PROVISIONS.

Imported provisions in spite of a 5 per cent. import duty, are cheaper than in the old days. A bigger demand and keen competition amongst the native retailers has had the effect of reducing the price of fifteen or twenty years ago by from five to ten per cent. This, one may remark however, is a trifling reduction compared with the many very heavy increases which have already been quoted.

AMUSEMENTS AND EXERCISE.

Exercise as we all know is an essential in this country. Unfortunately, the majority of us in Bombay unlike some more happily situated residents in up country stations, cannot afford that most popular amusement which provides such excellent exercise—horse-riding. Nowadays to keep a horse costs Rs. 55 to Rs. 65 per month, while a few years ago it could be done for Rs. 25 to Rs. 35. For keeping a carriage as well Rs. 15 must be added to these figures, compared with from Rs. 10.

The same remark applies to shikar, the cost of which has increased by 100 per cent, 50 per cent. of that being within the last five years. The fault is often in this case, that of rich sportsmen, who pay too well, while after a good monsoon, such as the present, the country people become very independent, and will not work at all unless paid at something above the standard rates. Those have advanced for beaters from 2 annas to 4 annas or 6 annas per day and for gun-bearers from 4 annas to 8 annas. Bullock carts used to cost a rupee or Re. 1 8, now nothing less than Rs. 2 is charged, and frequently Rs. 3-8. Tonies for duck-shooting used to be one rupee, now they are anything from Re. 1-8 to Rs. 3. Shikaris also are put to considerably more expense in travelling than they used to be. Only about five years ago it was possible to shoot in nearly all the best grounds in the Presidency without a license. Now a great number of the good shooting-grounds have become reserved forests, and it is necessary to pay a license of Rs. 25, while the shikari is limited to a certain number of head of game. Consequently the shikaris annual bill of railway fares is at least double what it used to be. Long distances away in the Central Provinces and the United Provinces the charges for shikar are still quite reasonable, but those places of course are too far off for a Bombay man to reach except occasionally—as for instance when he takes leave.

There are of course various other items of expenditure which could be cited, such for example as doctors' fees which have risen from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15—but we think that in the above article enough has been adduced to prove our point. It seems invidious to refer to charities—although deserving institutions are increasing rapidly and are a growing drain upon the pockets of the charitably disposed—and all we need add is that we believe it is clear, that 15 years ago a man was better off in Bombay with two-thirds of his present salary than he is now.

ALL-INDIA BRAHMAN CONFERENCE.

Regeneration Wanted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JANUARY 3.

At the All-India Brahman Conference the Maharaja of Durbhanga who presided delivered an address in Hindi and said that Brahmans have always been loyal and must remain loyal for ever. They should hold in open contempt and cut off connections with all sedition mongers without any exception so that undisturbed peace may be enjoyed by the country. Secondly, Brahmins should love and help each other and eradicate all jealously from amongst themselves. They should protect Dharma for their own sake as well as for the sake of other varnas. As other castes are not showing proper reverence towards Brahmans it behoves a Brahman to adopt means of independent livelihood and preserve his self-respect. On no account a Brahman should go beyond the pale of Dharma. Among others the following resolutions were passed. That as the Hindu Shastras do not enjoin a Brahman to take Tamasdana, no Brahmin should accept it under any condition. That as people do not offer dan with the spirit of faith and devotion but rather in an spirit of slight and contempt Brahmins should search for an independent living. "That a provincial library of Sanskrit books be established at Lahore and the Brahmans of other provinces should help that institution. That the Punjab Government be approached praying help for the institution All Brahmans should help the Sanskrit Pustakonnati Sabha, Etawah, established with the object of the preservation of Sanskrit books." "That the Conference expresses abhorrence at the dastardly crime committed by a youth against the life of Mr Jackson."

Mrs. Sorajini Naidu of Hyderabad sent the following message by telegram to the Ladies Conference—"My message to you all is to remember that the true regeneration of India lies with her daughters. Let your watchwords be Hope, Love and Service."

A despatch on the reorganisation of Public Works and Railway Accounts Departments with a view to bring these offices under the administrative control of the Finance Departments will be sent home during the next fortnight. It is understood that an appointment of an Accountant-General, P.W.D., and Railway Accountant-General will be created.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

THE COAL STRIKE.

A Strikes Prevention Bill.

THE HIGH COMMISSIONERSHIP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, DECEMBER 20.

THE Industrial Disputes Amending Act has not yet been assented to. It has been sent to the State Governor, who is now at the viceregal summer residence in the Moorvale district, and his Excellency will probably assent to the measure to-day.

The position is practically unaltered, except that a hitch, which may after all be slight, has taken place in connection with the resumption of work in the west. The western delegates left Sydney on Friday to explain to the miners the terms of the agreement arrived at in open conference between them and the employers, and a meeting convened for that purpose was being held yesterday. Two of the local policemen put in an appearance, and their presence was resented, more especially by the younger miners, who created such a din that the transaction of business was rendered impossible. Difficulties have arisen, too, in regard to the working of some of the pits. These difficulties, it is thought, may be got over to-morrow, and the pits be in full swing on Tuesday.

Mr. Peter Bowing was to have addressed a meeting at Clifton, on the South Coast, yesterday, but although he arrived in Sydney on Friday night to go to the south, he returned to Newcastle.

The Strike Congress had no meeting yesterday, and will not meet again until Tuesday, if then. It will depend on whether the Act is gazetted by Tuesday or whether Mr. Hughes after careful consideration can arrive at the conclusion that what he regards as a peaceable body like the Congress can meet to try and bring to an end what he regards as a state of things which has become intolerable.

According to a telegram which Mr. Hughes has received from the south the miners there will stick to Congress, and abide by whatever decision is arrived at by that body.

The wharf labourers are more conciliatory and the waterside trouble is certainly not likely to extend.

At Newcastle the miners on strike since the passing of Mr. Wade's amending Industrial Disputes Act have been living in an atmosphere of gloom. Mr. Wade's blow at first stunned them, but now they have awakened from their stupefaction, and are beginning to realise with great tremendous force they were hit. "It's all up," said one of the wharf labourers. "Wade and the capitalistic friends have won again. They have got us down, and now they will kick us, I suppose." The strikers are thoroughly downhearted, and they seem to be now resigned to whatever the future may bring forth.

THE WESTERN MINES.

The terms of the agreement between the miners of the west and the Lithgow Coal Association are practically a return to the conditions before the strike until the award of Judge Schiele is given.

It is understood that arrangements have been made by which the North Shore Gas Co. will be able to obtain further supplies of coal from the western mines.

The western miners, working at full pressure with one shift can put out daily the following quantity of coal:—Oakey Park, 700 tons; Lithgow Valley, 700; Hermi age, 700; Vale of Clywdd, 700; Zig-zag, 700. This gives 3,500 tons a day, but it is improbable that this figure will be reached for a few days.

A hitch has occurred in connection with the resumption of operations in the western mines to-morrow. The western delegates to the strike congress were to have explained the terms of settlement to a mass meeting at Lithgow last night, but two policemen made their way into the gathering, and some of the younger men becoming uproarious anything like order became impossible, and the meeting adjourned to-morrow.

Difficulties have cropped up in regard to the working of the Ironside and Invincible collieries. These may have to be treated out before the western miners consent to resume work, but the hope is expressed that the trouble will be satisfactorily adjusted.

AN INFLAMMATORY SPEECH.

A meeting in aid of the strikers, convened by the Trades Hall Council, was held in Yarra Park yesterday afternoon, Mr. C. Gray, the president of the Council presided. A demonstration against Mr. Hughes, M.H.R., was made by a small section of the crow

ned chain under the control of the Australian, New Zealand, and Fijian Governments. The report will be taken into consideration by the Government concerned with the object of arranging for the carrying out of the project.

STRIKE SUPPRESSION BILL.

By half-past 8 o'clock on Thursday morning the Legislative Assembly had put the Bill to amend the Industrial Disputes Act through all its stages. All the forms of the House were made use of by the Opposition to block the passage of the Bill. The right of speech was used to the uttermost extent, and when the possibilities in that direction had been exhausted steps were taken to divide the house at every stage. In all 31 divisions were recorded. The Government vote on each occasion ranged from 40 to 44, while on the other side the voting strength stood at 32 throughout. The debate on the motion declaring that it was expedient to introduce the Bill for the amendment of the Act was terminated at 3 a. m. by the closure. An hour later the first reading was carried, and at half-past 6 o'clock the second reading debate was guillotined. The House went into Committee, and immediately the first clause was stated from the Chair. The Chief Secretary moved to apply the closure. In an instant the House was in an uproar. The Opposition rose in a body, shouting in protest, there were violent gesticulations, threats of violence, thumping of benches and tables, imprecations and cries of "Coward," "Scandalous." Retorts from the other side of the Chamber and the voice of the Chairman rising fortissimo in his efforts to restore order made up a scene that would have shamed any deliberative Assembly. Again, when the final cause was stated from the Chair, half a dozen members of the Opposition, apparently working on a prearranged plan, instantly sprang to their feet, and by bawling the name of the Chief Secretary until they seemed on the verge of apoplexy sought to prevent the Chief Secretary who rose to move the closure from being called. Subsequently an altercation between two members sitting on opposite sides of the Chamber threatened to develop into personal violence. "Liar" "Dirty skunk," "You are living on the grime," and "Syrians' employee," were a few of the verbal compliments indulged in. A third member who intervened was advised to go to his electorate and pay his debts, and a fourth who took part in the fray was greeted with the reminder, "Only to-night you borrowed half-a-crown." It is well that the session has run its course.

VIEWS OF THE LABOUR REPRESENTATIVE.

Mr. Hughes was asked now the position would be affected by the new legislation. "Words fail me," he replied, "to express my feelings as to this new coercive measure. That such action should be taken at all would have been bad enough, but to take it now seems to leave it without a shadow of excuse and without even a pretence of reason. I confess that I do not know the motives of the Government in this matter I do not believe that 2 per cent. of the citizens of this State doubt that had it not been for me chaos would have invaded the land and irreparable disaster overtaken this country. That was my attitude and that of the Congress, yet this measure is avowedly to be passed to crush it and me. Mr. Wade knew very well—he had known all along—that the cause of the trouble was that the vend, for purposes of its own desired to reduce the selling price of coal to foreign ports. Mr. Wade knew or ought to have known for he had been told often enough that it was a deliberate conspiracy on the part of the employers, by forcing the men to strike and bring about the shattering of the miners' Federation or the humiliation of the men, their acceptance of a reduction in the hewing rate. If this was not a conspiracy of the kind which his legislation was supposed to suppress, what was it? This Act in spite of its pretence of striking at the vend and the men, is a blow aimed at the men only. That hypocritical pretence of impartiality which he parades will deceive no man. This is a blow aimed at Congress, and aimed at the men—aimed at the Congress, whose every action has been in the direction of promoting peace and restricting trouble and can after the passing of this measure, sit no more. It is suppressed by a law as brutal and senseless as the edict of the Russian Czar. But this impartial and pinchbeck politician who apes the statesman, but has not a single attribute of statesmanship, takes no action against the vend. The effect of this measure will be to suppress the Congress and prevent that consummation so devoutly to be wished which we had reason to hope was within measurable distance of attainment. I do not hesitate to say that had Mr. Wade not introduced this measure but been content to do the only thing which such a man as he seems able to do well—that is nothing—matters would have been in train for the settlement of the whole difficulty within a few days. But now he has brought in his Bill, and to-morrow it will become law. I say deliberately that Mr. Wade in this action of his has crushed temporarily, if not permanently, all hopes of that speedy relief from a coal famine. If anyone is guilty of prolonging this strike it is the Wade Government. I wash my hands of all responsibility in the matter.

THE WHEAT MARKET.

During the enquiry made by the Royal Commission into the methods of marketing wheat in South Australia widespread interest was evinced in the announcement that the South Australian wheat merchants were working under an "honourable understanding." Representatives of several firms interested gave evidence and made it clear that, from their point of view, it was not a "combine" in the strict meaning of that term, but an agreement mutually entered into for the purpose of preventing undue competition among traders. The operations of the "understanding," however, formed material for strong criticism, and many illustrations were given to show that the wheat producers of South Australia were not receiving the same values as their fellow producers of Victoria and New South Wales, though wheat merchants here pointed out that other conditions, such as shipping facilities and wharf dues operated, and were a factor in determining wheat values in any State. It is interesting to note, however, that during the past few weeks there has been a break away from the "understanding," and that as a result of the unrestricted competition higher prices for grain are now ruling in South Australia. The Commissioner of Crown Lands (Hon. E. H. Coombe) referred to this fact in the House of Assembly on Saturday, when, within half an hour of the prorogation, he resumed the debate on the motion to adopt the recommendation of the Wheat Commission. 'Since the 'honourable understanding' has been dissolved," he said, "we find that prices in South Australia are a shade higher than the Victorian quotations. If the merchants can afford to pay higher prices now they could have done so during the currency of the understanding." One prominent merchant when spoken to on the subject, said that some of the firms in the "understanding" broke away about a month ago, and because of the competition that now existed local prices for wheat were about 1d. or 1½. per bushel above Melbourne and Sydney. "You can get plenty of wheat in Melbourne at 3/11," he said, "and we are paying 4/0½ in Adelaide, but that fact is not a criterion of true values, because the competition is not legitimate. All the world is moving along the lines of honourable agreements to prevent disastrous competition. In the present instance it is not likely that the disagreement between the wheat merchants will last throughout the wheat season. It is more than probable that we will come together again. If not, the weaker may go to the wall, and the stronger might then say—'We will have our harvest now,' whereas the 'honourable understanding' would ensure equal facilities for trade for all."

THE HIGH COMMISSIONERSHIP.

Following on the telegram from Sir George Reid signifying his acceptance of the post of High Commissioner for Australia, the Prime Minister has received the following letter from the High Commissioner:—"Sydney, December 16,—I beg to confirm my telegram of yesterday afternoon, accepting the honour of representing the Government in London. I will strive most earnestly to perform the very responsible duties of the office to the satisfaction of the Government and the people of Australia. I would be prepared to leave about the middle of next month my family following later on."

In answer to a question, Mr. Deakin said that although the question of a site for the Commonwealth offices in London would be one of the first things which the High Commissioner would be asked to report, he did not know of any opposition to the proposal that offices should be established in London. There had been conflicting opinions on the question as to a particular site. It would be a great advantage to have on the spot the High Commissioner, by whose advice the Government would be greatly guided. In reference to the site formerly under consideration, which is owned by the London County Council, Mr. Deakin said that no renewal of the previous offer had been made by the Council, although he believed that it had been suggested indirectly that if negotiations were opened up again by the Commonwealth they might not be without result. He understood that that portion of the property which the Commonwealth had considered was still to be acquired. When asked whether there was any immediate prospect of co-operation by the State Governments in this matter, Mr. Deakin said that there had been a good deal of correspondence with them. The question, however, really resolved itself into one of terms, and could not very well be settled until something was known of the premises which it might be proposed to occupy.

A.

BANDMANN THEATRICAL COMPANY CASE.

Suit for Damages Succeeds.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 3.

Mr. Justice Fletcher to-day disposed of the suit brought by Warrick Berton Major against Arathoon Stephen, claiming Rs. 15,000 as damages. The plaintiff is the manager of the Bandmann Theatrical Company.

On 11th May last, the defendant sent the following telegram to Bandmann:—"Major abusing, thrashing employes. Crompton's electricians struck work. Royal electricians substituted. If anything goes wrong, responsibility yours. Your presence absolutely necessary. Cannot tolerate Major any longer."

On 13th May last a similar telegram was sent to Mr. Bandmann by the defendant, in which it was said:—"Received telegraphic message intimating that cash folios torn and cash box transfer box tampered with. Major cannot account for."

Plaintiff alleged that telegrams meant that he had tampered with the accounts of the theatre and broken open the cash box and was unable to accounnt for the cash. It also meant that plaintiff had criminally misappropriated and embazzled the money. The defence was that plaintiff was manager of a partnership business, of which defendant and Mr. Bandmann were partners. The defendant admitted the telegrams, but denied that the words referred to plaintiff as manager or that they imputed unfitness of plaintiff. He never intended to charge plaintiff with having broken open the cash-box or that he had criminally misappropriated money.

In course of hearing Mr. Justice Fletcher observed that the telegrams were libellous and the defendant had no business to telegraph libels. At the suggestion of the Court defendant expressed sorrow. His Lordship gave decree in favour of plaintiff awarding Rs. 500 damages with costs.

THE UMBALLA BOMB EXPLOSION.

Contents of the Explosive.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JANUARY 3.

The examination of the bomb which exploded and injured the hand of a Gwala in the compound of the Deputy Commissioner, Umballa, shows that it was mainly filled with old gramophone needles, a revolver cartridge and pieces of iron. The explosion took place mainly upwards towards the ceiling of the hut which accounts for the comparative slight injury to the Gwala. The man picked up the box about 100 yards from the Deputy Commissioner's house and imagined the package was a tin of cakes or a biscuit. The remains of the bomb have been sent to the Inspector General of Explosives to determine the nature of explosives employed.

PATIALA SEDITION CASE.

Many Accused to be Acquitted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PATIALA, JANUARY 3.

When the Court, trying the sedition case, assembled to-day after the holidays, Mr. Grey mentioned that he had gone through the evidence again the witnesses and come to the conclusion that he would have to discharge about thirty accused. He had applied to Ajab Khan for permission to withdraw the prosecution against these persons, but no orders have been received up to the present time. He asked for a short adjournment as he expected the Maharaja's orders within a couple of days. The Court accordingly adjourned to the 5th instant. Amrao Chand, the absconding accused, gave himself up to-day.

BURMA MAIL STEAMER AGROUND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JANUARY 3.

Steamer "Lunka" which arrived from Calcutta on Saturday ran aground on the Hastings sand owing to a heavy haze and mist. Relief was sent for and three launches soon came on the scene but could not render any help. The steamer was pulled off into deep water thirteen hours later, and the passengers and mails were landed shortly after the mishap. This is the third steamer that has recently struck sand about that locality.

BANK OF UPPER INDIA.

Branch Opened at Aminabad.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKOW, JANUARY 3.

The Bank of Upper India, Limited, opened on Saturday a sub-agency at Aminabad. Mr. Chamier, Judicial Commissioner, presided. Mr. Chamier congratulated the Bank on the extension of its business and spoke on the increasing amalgamation of European and Indian capital for developing local resources. Within an hour of opening, the sub-agency enrolled a large number of customers. The Allahabad Bank opens a sub-agency at Aminabad to-day.

THE HITABADI SEDITION CASE.

Again Adjourned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 3.

The "Hitabadi" sedition case was again adjourned to Wednesday on account of the illness of Rai Rajendra Chunder Shastri, Government Translator, who was to have been cross-examined to-day.

ALL INDIA MOSLEM LEAGUE.

Proposed Meeting at Delhi.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JANUARY 3.

Preparations are being made for the holding of a meeting of the All India Moslim League at Delhi. A big pandal will be erected on the parade ground adjoining the Fort. Leaders of Mahomedans at Delhi are divided amongst themselves and the relations between the parties are daily getting strained. Endeavours will be made at the coming meeting of the League to unite all parties for concerted action in the future.

SEDITION AND ANARCHY IN INDIA.

Sir L. Dane's Plain Speaking.

HINDUS MUST SHOW LOYALTY IN DEEDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JANUARY 3.

In reply to the Hindu Deputation that waited on the Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab on Saturday, His Honour, while welcoming the expressions of horror and detestation by the Deputation at murderous outrages, said:—

"I am sure that your words represent your real feelings, but I cannot help thinking that something more than words is at present necessary if this cancer in society is to be eradicated. While admiring the courage of individuals who quit themselves nobly in several instances in protecting others, His Honour complained that as a whole, the loyal and Law-abiding citizens of this country have not yet moved and have not shown in an unmistakable manner their horror and detestation of such crimes. The crowd made no attempt to seize the fanatic who attempted the lives of Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Minto at Ahmedabad and it is almost impossible to procure evidence in such cases though many must be able to help. Again, even in this province, it is the openly and covertly seditious papers and books which find a ready sale and this must indicate that a considerable section of the educated community is not averse to reading the stuff which they contain. In many cases no doubt they are read from mere curiosity or a genuine desire to hear both sides, but in others, and especially when readers are not men of matured experience and judgment, the insidious poison of the writers ferments and causes deplorable results. I am sorry to say that in this part of India most of the writers of these books and papers are Hindus and mostly men who have committed these horrible crimes or have been charged of sedition are members of the same community.

"It rests, therefore, largely with the influential members of that community like yourselves, gentlemen, by the exercise of influence which you possess to assist Government effectively in the suppression of criminal conspiracy which, though anarchical in its real aims, uses the cloak of political societies and organisations to cover its pestilential teachings. To my mind this is the first and most burning question in the political life in India and when conspiracy is suppressed, then and then only can political views and aspirations be considered in a calmer and truer light. I trust that in this, Government will have your active help as well as your good wishes, for aspirations alone will accomplish nothing, and words unaccompanied by deeds are only an encouragement to disloyal men who are led to think that the utterers at heart are with them. It is a case not of those who are not with us or against us. And now it is time for the real leaders of people to stand forth on the side with which they have thrown in their lot so that we may know where we are and be able to recognise our friends from our enemies."

Referring to the Umballa bomb accident, His Honor said: "How long Government will continue to endure those repeated attacks by such fanatics upon its officials without giving them special protection analogous to that afforded against murderous fanatics of a similar type? The Frontier is a question which must already excite some astonishment. Patience is all very well, but there must be a limit to this, and it rests largely with you, gentlemen, to see that the evil is suppressed before that the limit is reached so that the progress of constitutional development and regular Government may not be suddenly arrested and thrown back."

THE DUTY ON SUGAR.

Karachi Chamber's Proposal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 3.

The following letter is circulated by the Secretary of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to members:—

"It is no doubt, within your knowledge that the tariff schedule is revised annually in respect of imported articles which are assessed for duty at fixed valuations. Sugar is one of these commodities and complaints that the valuations fixed for it are too high have been made by importers from time to time. The Karachi Chamber of Commerce have now put before the Government of India a suggestion that some definite method should be adopted as the basis for fixing the tariff valuation for sugar and the particular method which they favour is that the average prices for one year are preferably those of the three preceding years. The idea is that consumers would then be able to calculate in advance with approximate accuracy, the amount of duty which they would be called upon to pay. The Karachi Chamber also propose that the tariff valuation should be fixed in future for a period of three years. I am to invite an expression of your opinion upon these recommendations and I am to ask it you consider that they should be supported by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce."

NEW METHOD OF TREATING ROADS.

Experiment in Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 3.

Messrs. Bird and Co. are now in communication with the Calcutta Corporation for a trial of a new method of treating roads to render them dustless. This system has been carried out in England on a large scale with evident success. The Company's proposal is as follows:—The existing road surface to be treated would require to be picked up to a depth of about 3 inches and they would then put down a layer of material specially treated with the composition. This would require to be well rolled and consolidated with a steam roller, the result of which would be a waterproof road and practically dustless. A further advantage would be reduced maintenance charge for repairs and watering as the life of the road would be considerably prolonged. The major portion of the composition consists of one of the finest disinfectants produced which from a sanitary point of view should add to its recommendations.

The Chief Engineer of the Corporation is of opinion that experiment is likely to be more successful than any method of treating the roads with oil, tar and other dust-laying compounds, all of which have proved a failure in Calcutta.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 3.

On retirement on the 9th February of Colonel Fillis, Commanding Royal Engineers, Quetta Division, the following transfers are ordered:—Colonel W. Williams, Royal Engineers from Lucknow to Quetta Division.

Colonel A Grant Royal Engineers from Mhow to the Lucknow Division.

Colonel Thackwell, Royal Engineers, appointed to the Mhow Division Commanding Royal Engineer.

Major Wikeley, 17th Cavalry, officiates as recruiting officer for Punjabi Musalmans vice Captain Harrison, 33rd Punjabis proceeding on leave.

Lieut.-Colonel McLeod Commanding 4th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, Jhansi is transferred to the 1st Brigade, Royal Field Artillery at Rawalpindi.

Major C H. Heycock, Royal Engineers, is transferred from the Secunderabad to the Mhow Division Military Works.

Lieut. A. L. Routh, No. 2 Mountain Battery, is transferred to the Home Establishment.

THE ENGLISH COMEDY COMPANY.

"YOU NEVER CAN TELL."

Mr. George Bernard Shaw was played for the first time in Bombay last night and we are not surprised to hear that the same play (and the same players) had to be played four times in Calcutta before the audience were satisfied. Mr. Shaw has made for himself such a name as an egotistical advertiser and poseur that he has made for himself many enemies. This may account for the many empty seats at the new Novelty Theatre last night. There is also another possible, almost probable, reason, namely, that the theatre which used to be so well patronised has been forgotten during its reconstruction and if this be the case we can only say that it is extremely simple to find since it is in Ravelin Street exactly opposite the Freemasons' Hall. If there be any people in Bombay who fight shy of Mr. Shaw we can only advise them that, on the sample given, as a dramatist, he is inimitable. If they have any doubt as to the capabilities of the English Comedy Company, there is nothing more to be said than that Mr. Shaw could not ask to have his play better acted. Mrs. Landon is a "modern" woman who started being such some years before modernity was understood. That was eighteen years before the play starts and it is as well to mention at once that the interval has not sufficed to cure the husband, from whom she was then separated, from being an ignorant and self-centered and extremely ill-mannered and tempered person. Mrs. Clandon has three children—we use the word in the obituary notice sense—of whom two, a girl and a boy (the younger two of the three) are of the earth, earthly, while the elder has been perfectly educated in her mother's tenets and is just a little foolish, though, it must be admitted, simply because she has been taught all the things which do not matter and none of the things which really count. Valentine, a man who is unfortunately devoid of either a Christian or a surname, is a dentist who, having failed as a doctor, starts as a five shilling dentist and his first patient is Dolly Clandon (the young and foolish one) but meet a the elder sister in the process and falls in love. For the moment to get something of the plot recorded we tell only the essential parts. A second patient is Fergus Crampton, the dentist's landlord (sixweeks' rent owing) who in a bet loses his rent and gets invited to a tiffin where the Clandons prove to be his own family. Here Fergus Crampton proves how extremely objectionable he really can be and the act also contains the most delightful scene when Valentine makes love to the "girl with the modern education" in a thoroughly modern way by brow-beating her, a process which is continued to the very end and wins. It is difficult in this outlining the plot to give full significance to the part played by "William" the waiter who might almost be a waking memory of a dream of Penley's "Little ray of sunshine" and of Mr. Bohun, K. C., who without any exception is the most objectionable person and the most amusing character we have seen on the stage for very many years. To do the parts justice is impossible except by asking Mr. Pease to repeat the play twice and (more than that if necessary.)

It has been said that a play should have a dull passage before and after every epigram in order to make it scintilate. Mr. Shaw always ignores conventions. He opens with a lady in a dentist's chair and his every line is an epigram and they all tell in fact, it is a play of an entirely new order.

First place must be given to Miss Lillian Lloyd who played Gloria Clandon in which she was so good that one entirely disagreed with Valentine in his choice and though that he should have fallen in love with the younger sister. However his task of following the lines set by the author was by no means difficult and the any fish is always the most exciting to land, so he had his compensations. Mr. Brampton played Valentine and played the part exceedingly well, for it needing quiet work which at the same time had to be thoroughly effective—and it was. Mr. Rivington made the most disagreeable father one could wish not to have and Mr. Story as a foil did well as the son with the "knowledge of the world"—Philip Clandon. But every play must have its pathos and Mr. Shaw follows the convention, in this only to rout up the whole thing by the roots and make his representative a waiter, a most charming old gentleman inimitably played by Mr. Pease, whose son Bohun K. C. is what we have already said he is. Miss Rayner too was very good as the once emancipated Mrs. Clandon of Madeira and Miss Drewry was very good as Gloria Clandon with whom the Dentist eventually consents to allow his love to run its natural course into a marriage certificate. A sweeter play we have never seen and when Mr Pease puts it on again as we sincerely hope he will it will be a distinct error of taste on the part of Bombay if every seat is not so much in demand that a third performance if necessary. This is high praise. It is what the play and the acting is worth.

THE POLLARD "LILLIPUTIANS."

"The Lady Slavey."

The "Lilliputians" appeared to the best advantage in this lively little production at the Empire Theatre, yesterday night, and the liberal patronage bestowed by the public of Bombay on the occasion, bore further testimony to their popularity with the play-goers of the city. At each performance they have given so far they have been favoured with extremely good houses and it is only just to admit that the support they have been accorded is most fully deserved, for it is rarely that one has the opportunity of witnessing the appearance of such a talented company of juveniles. "The Lady Slavey" is not, perhaps, one of the most brilliant items of its class, but in the hands of the Lilliputs it gained an added lustre from the fact that it was in the hands of budding "artistes;" there was a "vim" about it that was almost irresistible. Miss Ivy Pollard, was an ideal Lady Slavey and her Song "What was a Poor Girl to Do?" quite captivated the audience. Miss Lottie Pollard made a great hit with her song "Under my Big Umbrella" and had to pay the penalty of her popularity of responding to more than one "encore." Flo Honeydew could not have been better interpreted than in the hands of Miss Clara Gorlick. Master Fred Heintz was in his element as a Sheriff's officer, while Master Charles Donaghey did exceedingly well as Lord Lavender. Miss Irene Finlay, as the Millionaire, Nincent A Evelyn, scored a gratifying success, and so perfect was her get up that the house was betting all Threadneedle street to a China orange that it was a "he" who was taking the part.

To those who have not yet seen the Lilliputians there is but one word of advice, and that is, "Go and see them."

THE death is announced of Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Parry Thornton, late of the Indian Political Service, at Hove in his sixty-second year, after a long illness. Colonel Thornton was educated at Rugby and entered the 14th Foot in September 1867, being admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps four years later. After a period of special duty in the Behar famine of 1874 he was transferred to the Foreign Department in which he acted as assistant agent in Rajputana and assistant to the general superintendent of operations against thagi and dacoity. He was Attache to the Foreign Office during the Delhi Durbar for the Proclamation of Queen Victoria as Empress; and after reverting to military duty for a short time, he served as cantonment magistrate in various stations. He became Political Agent in Bhopawar in 1880, and remained there for some years. Other political charges followed and after serving as Resident in the Western Rajputana States Colonel Thornton officiated as agent to the Governor-General for the entire province. He was decorated with the Companionship of the Star of India in June 1902, and was placed on the unemployed supernumerary list in the following February, after nearly thirty-six years' service.

AUSTRALIAN IMMIGRATION.

Captain F. W. Hoaden, the Agent in the East for the Immigration League of Australasia, and the British Immigration League of Australia, 2 Weston Street, Calcutta, writes:—

In reply to an article in the press of the 31st instant re Indian immigrants sent to Victoria, first I should like to state that we have sent no immigrants to Victoria, all our parties having gone to New South Wales, Queensland and Western Australia. My letter in reply to the cable that appeared previously detailed the replies on the subject of Anglo-Indian immigrants received from each State by the Minister of External Affairs, Commonwealth Government of Australia.

The Australian papers to hand give the names of the men as Arnold and Jenkins who have been making assertions that have no foundation in fact. Neither of these men were sent by me, nor do I know anything about them. The whole of the "Otway" party were sent to New South Wales.

The Leagues undertake to find employment only for these men who pass through their own offices and according to my latest advices every one I have sent was found employment on arrival. The following letter has been received from Mr. F. W. Clarke, one of our immigrants from Calcutta. I have his authority to publish it:—

"We have all, I'm pleased to say, found various appointments. This is due to the Hon. Dr. Richard Arthur, who took a considerable amount of pains and interest in us and who deserves every credit as we were unfortunate to arrive at a very critical time,—a time when owing to a big coal strike things were very dull, but as I said Dr. Arthur was not many days in finding us places. Be myself, I have entered the Civil Service (Telegraph and Postal Department) on 10/—a day, pay which would take me in the same Department in India no less than fifteen years to earn. We are all well pleased, hopeful and satisfied with our lot, and we recommend all those struggling, hopless whites, slaving for a mere existence on a niggardly pay and all the disadvantages of an Indian life, to pack up and come along to good Australia whose arms are open to all her cousins who desire to work and live as God would have us live, like men."

Some of the young men who went, over-anxious I presume, to obtain employment rushed into the Government offices with wild statements at every State the steamer touched. Naturally the officials knew nothing about them, the State to which they were sent only being advised.

The following is an extract from my printed letter replying to every applicant:—"Employment will be found, if experienced, on fruit or dairy farms, sheep or cattle stations, after landing in New South Wales or other States about 20 per week with free board and lodgings, married couples about 30 per week and all found except clothing. Novices paid pro rata until proficient. Immigrants who are farmers, skilled farm workers, and domestic servants receive a grant of £6 per adult and £3 per child from the State Government of New South Wales, after they have taken up their employment as part refund of the passage money, the applications being considered on their merits in each case. The conditions for assisted passages vary in the different States. The object of finding employment for immigrants is to enable them to gain sufficient experience in Australian methods of farming to ultimately take up land on their own account, when every assistance will be rendered. If any other occupations is required, it would have to be applied for in the usual way after arrival. There are no openings for clerks or shop assistants, nor are men wanted in the cities. Immigrants must have £5 each to land with."

All the men were advised to keep their Indian clothing, excepting white, and to provide themselves with stout boots, leggings, woollen shirts and a pair of riding breeches. This is practically all the kit they require up-country and in the bush. They would not do much riding in the ordinary trousers and it would be absurd to attempt to penetrate thick under-scrub without leggings. True, some of the men turned up at the railway station here in the most grotesque attire and doubtless caused some amusement at the other end.

The grant of 640 acres of land mentioned in the article is too absurd for comment. Free tracts of land were abolished in most of the States many years ago. Free Homestead farms of from 10 to 160 acres may be selected by a male of over sixteen years of age under certain conditions in Western Australia.

I should like to repeat the Commonwealth Government has no land of its own and consequently nothing whatever to do with immigration beyond having arranged with the States to carry on external advertising. The Director of the New South Wales Government Immigration Bureau, Sydney, writes me:—

"The opening up of the country is the most important question here now and we welcome and help in every way possible these coming here who are likely to succeed in country districts. It would be a great misfortune if any arrived here and were disappointed and I therefore cannot too strongly impress upon you that the only openings in New South Wales at the present time are for those able and willing to engage in farming or farm work." The Queensland Government Immigration Agent, Brisbane, writes me:—

"What is most in demand here at present, quite beyond the supply, is the able bodied man young enough to learn work new to him.

There is a difficulty in placing married men with families except on dairy farms, and then the children must be old enough to learn milking. It is quite impossible to have work always ready for new arrivals; employers must see the men before they engage. This Department however does its best to help all new arrivals and the Lands Department is of course only too anxious to shew them all the available land. Any man or woman whom you send here should be prepared to work hard even if they have some capital."

Dr. Arthur writes me, he can place any number of young men on fruit and other farms.

Mr. Herbert Easton, the Secretary to the British League of Australia, writes me: "Soldiers with good discharges, Horse or Field Artillerymen or Cavalrymen, whose papers are in order, we can place readily enough and Infantry men who have had farm experience before entering the Army."

All our immigrants who had landed up to the last advices express themselves as highly pleased with the treatment they received and positions found for them. Some of the Labour papers have written pretty strongly on the subject fearing Indian immigrants, accustomed to low wages, will eventually reduce the standard rates of wages now in vogue.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

Punjab Sesamum.

Final forecast of the sesamum crop of the Punjab for the year 1909. Twenty-two districts are dealt with.

On an average of five years, ending 1907-08, the area under sesamum in the Punjab has represented some 2·3 per cent. of the total area under sesamum in British India.

The total area placed under sesamum amounts to 175,400 acres, this comparing with 164,700 acres last year and a quinquennial average of 145,120 acres. The crop is sown mainly on unirrigated land, and the general expansion of area is therefore accounted for by the favourable monsoon. The largest areas are in the following districts:—Multan, 29,500 acres; Gurdaspur, 19,100 acres; Mianwali, 14,300 acres; Kangra, 14,200 acres; Montgomery, 13,500 acres; Ferozepore, 13,600 acres; Hissar, 12,000 acres, and Muzaffargarh, 10,000 acres.

The total yield works out to 371,174 cwts., this being 21 per cent. less than last year, but 34 per cent. above the quinquennial average. There was a little too much rain for this crop at the end of the monsoon, and outturns per acre are on the whole a little below the average. But taken all round the year's results are satisfactory.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

Sweepstake Race to be sailed on Thursday, 8th January. Start at 4-15 p. m. Course—Committee Vessel to Sunk Rock, thence Mark Buoy, leaving both marks to Port, thence to Committee Vessel. Distance 6 92 miles. Time limit, 6-30 p. m.

Mr. Chiappini, Trade Commissioner for the Cape of Good Hope, has sailed from New York for London. He has completed the work of inquiring into the development of the fruit export trade from South Africa to America, and says he met with great success.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE JANUARY GOWN.

The best gown for wear in January, writes a London correspondent, is made of the new fine cloths which are shown in the most charming of pastel shades when white is not selected. Folds, insets, and tunics are to be the order of the day, and January, it is expected, will bring us some changes that will be welcome, for fashion has remained so long on one model that an alteration must take place. In Paris, at this present moment, everybody is wearing velvet with bands of skunk. An improvement on this is the gown of cloth richly embroidered in velvet appliqued. A new cloth model forms a long skirt cut in points to the front, which meet just above the knees, to be held in place by a jewelled or embroidered button. The inset panel is of heavy Renaissance lace which appears again in the quaintly cut bodice and under the sleeves, ending in points. This is a mere indication of the novelties of draping and folding which will be introduced in due course. Cloth dresses, with hems of pane velvet set on them in a fashion introduced in spring, are still much worn, and heavy Russian net plays a conspicuous part in these combinations. Long, straight panels look very well, and sometimes the introduction of just a slight draping of fringe gives a finish to the dress.

LACE GOWNS.

The lace gown has never been more worn than at present. It is rendered more effective by incrustations of jewelled work, sometimes done on net so thick that the effect is as if the jewelled embroidery were worked on the dress itself. The brocaded tunic over a dress of crepe de Chine with the inevitable band of skunk and with painted buttons, is one of the prettiest ideas of the moment. Indeed, fashion still leans to the models of a hundred years ago, and even the little ruches the tiny roses, and the dainty quillings are shown on some of the latest designs. Painted muslin is the last development of this delicate fabric. Ribbons are used with some freedom, and they are elaborate with painted decorations, such as bunches of roses or trails of leaves picked out in silver or gold on the most delicate of backgrounds. The last thing in evening cloaks is very wide and very full, consisting of a ground of rich, soft satin, over which chiffon in multitudinous narrow folds is draped and caught into a hem at the bottom. A wide revers of encrusted embroidery ought to finish such a cloak, and this is once more repeated at the wide sleeves. Sleeves have not greatly altered; the kimono idea still prevails, and width depends much on the taste of the individual.

THE NEW BLOUSES.

The newest blouses are made of satin in such rich and pleasing colourings as blue, bronze, and crimson. They are meant for wearing with the coats and shirts of cloth of similar hues. The blouse must match now; the days of contrast have gone past. When contrasts are wanted they ought to be obtained by chiffon in close folds set over satin of a different colour, the chiffon matching the dress. The blouses of plain satin are cut in wide, flat pleats, and are decorated merely with three or four embroidered or jewelled buttons. Blouses of lace are very much worn, for lace appears everywhere and on every garment. No attention is paid to difference in designs or periods, so that any odds and ends of lace may be freely used. One of the best designs shown, so far, for the new cloth gown is the tunic dress, which consists of an under-dress and an over-robe which is completely outlined with heavy soutache braiding, the same work appearing on the short under-skirt. The bodice part of this is cut low, and has short kimono sleeves, so that many of the new blouses partake more of the nature of chemisettes with attached sleeves than actual blouses. Quaint old fashions reappear in some of the blouse models, for one of them is much draped style, with bands of velvet outlining the material of which it is originally composed and a guimpe of tucked net showing in the neck.

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

Moslem Representation in the Viceregal Council.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—To-morrow 4th January the newly elected Mahomedan members of the Local Council will proceed to elect a member to the Supreme Council. This is due to the commission granted under the Reform Scheme. This is also of interest to the community because of the importance of the person returned. Will this person be one of themselves or an outsider? If an outsider be elected he will form an addition to the sphere of usefulness. If one of the sitting members be returned, then there will be a vacancy in the constituency. The vacancy must take place because the spirit of the Government of India's despatch is such. Further the Government will not allow the work of either Councils to be inconvenienced by the absence of a member from either. In fact such a member must be lost to the Committees of either Councils. Finally the provisions could never be extended to an absence of this kind.

Another interesting question arises as to who should elect a member to the Viceregal Council, because four Mahomedan members are returned by the Mahomedan constituencies and three by mixed ones. Strictly speaking only those, who are the real representatives of the Mahomedans that shall return such a member.

The next quetion of importance is, who should represent the Mahomedans in the Viceregal Council, a Mahomedan with Congress views or a Mahomedan with Moslem League views? So far the candidates in the field are, Mr. Mahomedali Jinnah, the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola and Rafiuddin Ahamed. Mr. Jinnah is a staunch supporter of the Congress. His views are too well-known for the Congress. He was the only Mahomedan, who consented to be returned as delegate to the Lahore gathering of the National Congress this year. Mr. Rafiuddin Ahamed is a staunch supported of the Moslem League. His anti-Congress views too are pronounced and well known. The third candidate Mr. Ibrahim who sympathises with both. At one time he was a member of the All India Congress Committee, but now he sympathises with the aspirations of the Moslem League.

Mr. Jinnah seems to be the most deserving candidate, but the real contest lies between Mr. Ibrahim and Mr. Rafiuddin. In case of election of either there will be a vacancy in that constituency. But according to the provisions of Rules and Regulations and also according to the English precedents there need not be a fresh election. The established practice is that if the top man goes away, the person who stands second on the list of the election return steps in and is considered to have been elected. For instance, in case Mr. Ibrahim were elected to the Supreme Council, Mr. Karimbhai Adamji Peerbhoy, being second on the list, will be considered as returned.—Yours, etc.,

SHAIKH ABDUL ALI.

THE NEW HONOURS.

The title of Nawab has been conferred by H. M. the King-Emperor, on H. H. the Nawab of Palanpur, in addition to the title of Dewan, which he holds. He has been further honoured by an additional salute. H. E. the Viceroy sent the following telegram to H. H. the Nawab:—

"Viceroy sends your Highness his hearty congratulations on the additional salute which His Majesty has approved for your Highness to be announced in to-morrow's "Gazette." Please accept mine also."

From Private Secretary to H. E the Viceroy.

FEARFUL ECZEMA FROM BABYHOOD

Until 8 Years Old—Face First Affected, Then Body—Eyes Almost Hidden—Legs a Mass of Humour—Clothes Stuck Fast to Flesh—Parents Fought Disease in Vain.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE EFFECTED BY CUTICURA

"At the age of three months I first commenced to suffer from eczema which started on the forehead as a red patch. This gradually broke out in spots and in time spread all over my face. Various remedies were tried, but without success. I then commenced treating according to the doctor's orders, but not much good was done. After a few months of this, the disease began to spread all over my face and my parents tell me that at this stage my eyes were like looking into two holes, as the spots were so bad. Eventually the disease left my face only to break out in other parts of my body. They tried medicines, herbs and soaps, and in fact anything that was recommended.

"This trouble went on until I was eight years old. At that age my parents decided to give the Cuticura Remedies a trial. When they were first used, the condition I was in must have been extra bad, as they tell me they had to peel my shirt from my back, as it used to stick to the sores. My legs were a solid mass of eczema from the inside to the calf. My stockings used to stick every day and they had to be pulled off along with the spots. I had to wear gloves to keep me from scratching the sores. The first night Cuticura was used I slept all night, which was a thing I had not done for some time. An improvement could be seen immediately and after using three sets of Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Resolvent I was practically cured. Cuticura Soap was continued for about twelve months when I was quite free and my skin clear again. This is twenty years ago now and I have never suffered since. George A. Gibson, 35, Newton, Dalton on Furness, Lancs, Eng., Aug. 14, 1908."

Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world, a single set often cures. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; So. Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston. Post-free from London depot, liberal s

BY THE WAY.

CITY HOSPITALITY.

The City Fathers, who spent £1,793 12s. 3d. in entertaining King Manoel, have seldom exercised their hospitality to a loyal Sovereign more economically. When the Sultan visited it in 1867 the City paid the enormous sum of £24,613 for the honour; the Shah's visit six years later entailed an expense of £16,407; and in the following year (1874) the Czar of Russia was entertained at a cost of £12,847. These, however are exceptional figures; for Queen Victoria herself was regally entertained in the City in 1851 for £5,754; in 1880 the City welcomed the King of Greece at a cost of £2,551; the German Emperor for £3,764, 1891; and the King of Denmark in 1893, for £1,765. Probably the cheapest of all its Royal guests was George II., whose visit to the City in 1727 figures in the Corporation accounts at £37 13s.

THE HARLEY FAMILY AND THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

The Duke of Portland has appointed Captain Harry Graham to be a family trustee of the British Museum, to represent the Harley family in the place of the late Mr. W. G. Cavendish-Bentinck. The Dukes of Portland, according to the London correspondent of the "Scotsman," possess this right under the Act of Parliament incorporating the British Museum, which provides that six representatives of founders' families should have the office of trustee. The Duke of Portland's nomination is a representative of the Harley family, whence came the famous Harleian manuscripts now at Bloomsbury. Captain Graham was private secretary to the Earl of Rosebery from 1904 to 1906, and is the author of numerous publications.

PERNICIOUS LITERATURE.

The step taken by the London librarians to check the circulation of pernicious books has attracted a good deal of attention in the provinces. The problem was dealt with some time ago by the governors of Glasgow public libraries, and the methods adopted by them have, according to the "Glasgow News," given very satisfactory results. No novel is bought for the city libraries till a year after its publication, and, as worthless books seldom survive for long, it is rare indeed that a book with an evil influence slips into circulation. But a few of the privately controlled libraries in the city refuse to adopt similar methods, and the newest books are said to be selected with very little discrimination.

DAYLIGHT-SAVING IN AUSTRALIA.

It is said to be likely that before very long a Bill will become law in Victoria altering the clock during the summer months, so as to begin the day's work earlier and finish sooner. The advantages offered appear to impress themselves upon almost everybody, the Australian "Review of Reviews" says. Practical unanimity greets the proposal wherever it has been considered. Men would work in the fresher, cooler parts of the day, and would have longer time for recreation, the care of their gardens, and so forth, when business was over. There would be a saving in the cost of lighting too, it is reckoned. Tailers will be fresher and more fit for work, and will be freed from it at the time of day when under present conditions it is most wearisome.

SOME CURIOUS RELICS.

The museum of the Royal College of Surgeons can boast some curious relics. They include, the "Lancet" states, the body of the wife of one Van Butchell, which was embalmed by Dr. Cruikshank and William Hunter in 1775: the mummied body of a boy who died from plague in 1665; the skin of the heads of three Macas Indians from Ecuador, curiously preserved so as to contract to the size of a doll's head, and at the same time to retain the features of a living individual; a collection of boots, shoes, and gloves worn by the Irish giant O'Brien pieces of human skin which had formerly been found nailed to the doors of Worcester Cathedral and the churches of Hadstock and Copford in Essex and a cast of the head of Deeming the murderer, who was hanged at Old Newgate in May, 1892.

QUESTIONS FOR CAPTAINS.

The captain of one of the American liners has been relating the troubles of his responsible position. The chief among these seems to be that he is continually having unnecessary inquiries put him by anxious passengers. There are nine questions, he says, that are invariably asked him on each voyage as soon as the ship leaves port. The nine matters on which information is demanded are as follows. "Have you ever been shipwrecked? Are there any whales in this latitude? What tips should one give, and to whom? How many time have you crossed the Atlantic? What is the best cure for seasickness? Why are they always painting the ship? Will you let me come up on the bridge one day? Do you remember my cousin who crossed over with you in, '06? I suppose the passengers ask you a great many silly questions?" Another very common inquiry is "Where is the nearest land?" One harassed captain, on being asked this question for about the fiftieth time, pointed over the vessel's side and blandly replied: "Madame the nearest land is at the bottom of the sea."

OPENINGS FOR INVESTMENT.

The Blue-book on Trinidad just issued states that the island offers a remunerative field for the investment of capital. The cultivation of cocoa continues to return handsome profits, and in spite of fluctuations in crops and prices, average returns of from 8 to 14 per cent. on capital invested may be looked for by the ordinary cocoa planter. Much attention is now being given to the development of the oil fields of the Colony, which, according to the geological survey, extend over the whole of the southern portion of the island. The cultivation of rubber is another industry likely to command the attention of those possessed of capital in the near future.

STEADILY GROWING PROSPERITY.

The general condition of the Colony is described in the official report as one of steadily growing prosperity. There is, however, great need for the introduction of fresh capital, and for a better supply of labour for the development of agricultural industries. If these two requirements are assured, there is no reason to doubt, the Secretary for the Colony says, that the fertility of the soil, the abundant rainfall, and the immunity of Trinidad from the hurricanes which periodically devastate other West Indian Islands will ensure the rapid progress of the Colony in agriculture and commerce.

IRISH TIME REFORM.

The daylight-saving campaign of Mr. Willett, which, though not yet successful in England, is, as we have pointed out, making headway at the Antipodes, will strengthen the movement just started in Ireland for the adoption there of Greenwich time. Irelandt and France are the only two civilised countries which make their own time independent of the Greenwich meridian and the zone time sytem based thereon, and the interval elapsing between passage of the sun over the Greenwich and Dunsink (Dublin) meridians is the awkward one of 25min. 21sec., by which amount Irish time is later than English. By deciding to use Greenwich time a source of no little inconvenience in the business relations of the two countries will be eliminated and the people of Ireland will, in addition, gain nearly half an hour's daylight without the necessity to periodically alter their timepieces.

PROFESSOR DICEY'S SUCCESSOR.

Mr. W. M. Geldart, who succeeds Professor Dicey in the Vinerian Chair of English Law at Oxford, is a Londoner, and was educated at St. Paul's School before he became Scholar of Balliol. There he had a most remarkable academic record, which included almost every possible classical distinction in addition to the Eldon Law Scholarship. Outside the University he is best known as joint editor with Mr. Edward Jenks of the standard "Digest" of the Civil Law. Professor Geldart has been successively Fellow of St. John's and Trinity Colleges.

DARWIN'S "BEAGLE."

Your note about the "Beagle," in which Darwin made his voyage (writes "F.S." to the "Westminsters Gazette") states that she was broken up "soon after" 1889. May I say that I saw this summer, in Stromness Harbour, Orkney, a ship called the "Beagle," and in the town a local photographic postcard of the same vessel, described as Darwin's ship. We learnt that in her time she had been a three-masted schooner and a brig; and that now, with her topmasts removed, she trades along the coast. She had high, old-fashioned bulwarks and antiquated lines. We inspected the ship, fondly believing her to be the original "Beagle."

THE TWO SERVICES.

CHANGES AT THE ADMIRALTY.

All the flag appointments which fall vacant in the immediate future have been filled, with the exception of the Australian command, which Vice-Admiral Sir Richard Poore will relinquish early in the year on completing two years' tenure in that position. The name of Vice-Admiral Sir Percy Scott is prominently mentioned in connection with this vacancy, now that Vice-Admiral Sir A. L. Winsloe has been appointed to the command of the China Station. Admiral Winsloe's withdrawal from the Board of Admiralty will probably coincide with the termination of Lord Fisher's appointment as First Sea Lord, at the end of this month, so that the General Election will be followed immediately by a new patent being issued reconstituting the Board with the successors to Lord Fisher and Sir Alfred Winsloe. There will probably also be a new First Lord, since it is understood that in the event of the Liberals being returned to office Mr. McKenna will give place to another Minister for the Navy. Meanwhile there is much speculation as to who will succeed Admiral Winsloe as Junior Sea Lord, and the hope may be expressed that, other things being equal, the claims of officers who have been on half-pay for some time will be considered in preference to a selection being made which would virtually amount to continuity of employment.

THE NEW WARRANT RANKS.

How true it is that official mills grind slowly is exemplified in connection with the additions which have been made to naval warrant rank. The Order in Council authorising writers, ships' stewards, ships' police, ships' cooks, and telegraphists to be advanced to warrant rank was promulgated about two months ago. The Admiralty have now issued a circular letter setting forth the qualifications for promotion, rates of pay, &c., but without any indication as to when practical effect will be given to the concession, except in the ships' cook class, where chief petty officers now serving as instructors of cookery (a rating to be abolished) will be at once advanced to warrant rank. They are not, however, to receive the maximum pay of 8s. a day until the completion of ten years' service as warrant officer. No examination is to be instituted for the promotion of writers, stewards, police, and cooks, but in order to qualify for warrant telegraphist, candidates are required to pass a somewhat severe test extending over 55 days, in addition to which they must have served seven years at sea as telegraphists. In the case of this branch, the titles of the new ranks provide for one lieutenant (promoted from commissioned or warrant telegraphist), two commissioned telegraphists (from commissioned warrant officer), and 13 warrant telegraphists, a total of 16, compared with 12 warrant writers, 10 head stewards, six masters-at-arms, and three chief ships' cooks. Competition for advancement is very keen in each of these classes, and those in the running are, in sporting parlance, feeding well on oats.

AIRSHIPS AND BATTLESHIPS.

From experiments that have recently been carried out by military authorities on the Continent it is evident that rifle and machine gun fire alone will not bring down airships unless they are very close to the earth—perhaps not higher than 200 yards. The envelope of a large airship, as at present constructed, would need to be riddled with bullets before its many departments would allow it to collapse and come to the ground. Even when this happened the car would descend slowly, the envelope acting as a parachute. The occupants of the car would, of course, be rendered hors-de-combat much more easily, and the airship might be captured from that cause. But when guns of medium size, or howitzers, are brought into play there is little difficulty in smashing up the envelope and car at much higher altitudes; for, whereas the firing of about 5,000 rounds by riflemen, and about 4,000 rounds from machine guns, at an envelope about 400 yards from the earth, failed to do any serious injury, the envelope was brought down by the run at 2,000 yards, by a couple of rounds from a howitzer battery. The gun, therefore, must be relied upon in the Navy for attacking airships and aeroplanes, and, unless great secrecy is being maintained the British authorities do not appear to be experimenting with mountings suitable for high-angle fire. Yet the ships now building, and completing should unquestionably be fitted with guns mounted for airship attack, in view of the number and size of the ships of the air fleets of some of the Continental Powers, and the damages that could be inflicted on our battleships, as at present constructed by bomb-dropping.

FURTHER ARMY REDUCTION.

It is rumoured on excellent authority that a scheme has been prepared under which the British Regular Forces are likely to be still further reduced. Needless to say, the argument will be brought forward that the Colonies having or being about to become responsible for their own defence, the garrisons of British troops that are at present maintained will be redundant. Though plausible, we cannot regard such a line of reasoning as sound. In years to come, when the Territorial Army has been trained to the pitch that there is every indication will in time be attained, and when, too, the new armies of the Oversea Dominions, have likewise reached the standard of efficiency, which there is no doubt they will do, there might be some apparent excuse for proposing a reduction. We do not, however, see the possibility in any case of reducing the present small Regular Force even by a single battalion. If such a proposal should take definite shape, we may anticipate that its appearance will be heralded by the customary denials and plausible explanations. On March 8, 1906, when Mr. Haldane made his first speech on the affairs of the Army in the House of Commons, he made use of some striking language on this very subject of Army reductions. It had been rumoured in the papers that he intended to abolish ten Home battalions of the Line. His comment was remarkable. "I tried to describe that rumour correctly as a "nidus equinus" which is a polite and classic way of calling it a 'mare's nest'. If I had decided to do anything of that kind it would have been in military eyes tantamount to insanity." Four months later he announced the coming abolition of battalions under the euphemism of "reductions": The rumours to which we refer are not new. They are of some standing but are gaining force. We have no hesitation in describing any proposals of the kind as inconsistent with national and Imperial safety. The situation in India and the dangers that exist in the future of that country, altogether condemn any such idea. Our responsibilities in Egypt and perhaps elsewhere, are just as serious. The very Expeditionary Force that we have heard so much about is based on the number of troops required to maintain the foreign service battalions, and the equalisation of battalions at home and abroad has not yet been completed. But, apart from that consideration, which avowedly was one of convenience and expediency, the constitution and strength of the Expeditionary Force have been fully approved by the Army Council and the General Staff of the Army. To make any further reductions would, therefore, obviously be damaging to the first interests of the country, and would raise suspicions and doubts among our friends on the Continent.

CAVALRY DEPOTS.

Now that the British cavalry depots are in process of formation there is to be noted a point in connection with their proposed establishments which hardly appears to be entirely satisfactory. No quartermaster is to be allowed, but it is laid down that one of the subalterns will perform the duties of acting adjutant and quartermaster. It may be assumed that this officer will have his work cut out for him, and it cannot be denied that at the termination of his period of service he will have gained considerable experience in the duties of accounting for clothing and equipment; but whether it is desirable that a troop leader should be so occupied, and whether in the interests of efficiency it would not be better to put such work into the hands of someone who has had some technical training in regard to these duties may well be doubted. Not only will all the recruits of four, in some cases six, regiments have to be clothed but the depots is to be a place of storage for the arms, equipment, clothing, and necessaries of the Regular reservists, while on mobilisation it will be the spot where the latter join to be equipped, and where the recruits will still continue to be clothed as well as rationed for forty-eight hours. On the face of it there would scarcely appear to be any place where the services of a professional quartermaster were more obviously required. In infantry depots they form part of the establishment, and, in addition, it is their duty to attend the training of the Special Reserve battalion. In the cavalry there would, of course, be no similar obligation, but the extra amount of equipment necessary in mounted services would easily bring the total work done to the level of that demanded from a quartermaster of a Line depot.

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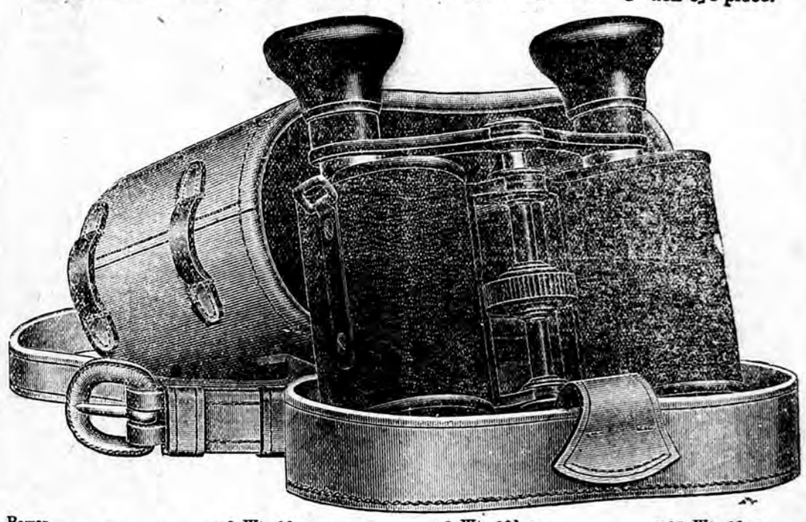

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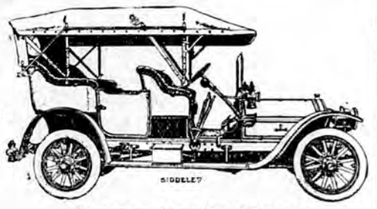

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